RURAL ECONOMY OF JAIPUR STATE FROM 1744 TO 1803 A.D.

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CERTIFICATE

Certified that Mr. Manvendra Kumar Pundhir has carried out research on **RURAL ECONOMY OF JAIPUR STATE FROM 1744 TO 1803 A.D.** under my supervision. This thesis is the original work of the candidate and is suitable for submission for the award of the Degree of **Doctor of Philosophy**.

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PREFACE

The study of the social, economic and political conditions of Eastern Rajasthan during the 17th and 18th centuries has been increasingly attracting the attention of scholars for sometime. Pioneering works by eminent historians have already been done.

The present work forms part of these studies and a detailed study of the rural economy of Jaipur State after the death of Sawai Raja Jai Singh till the conclusion of unratified treaty with British Company in 1803 AD. In line with the previous studies of the important *parganas* of the Jaipur State, this study aims at studying in depth the remaining *parganas* of the state. It will enable us to have a new look and reconstruct the study of Mughal economy afresh in its totality on the basis of Rajasthani documents available at Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner such as *arhsattas, nirkh bazars, chittihis, taqsims, dasturs-ul amals, amal dasturs, etc.*

My indebtedness and gratitude to Prof. Satya Prakash Gupta, a guide and a teacher par excellence, Dean, Faculty of Social Science, Chairman and Coordinator, CAS, Department of

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MANVENDRA KUMAR PUNDHIR

ABBREVIATIONS

IESHR	*The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, New Delhi.
IHR	*Indian Historical Review*, New Delhi.
JPS	*Journal of Peasant Studies.*
JR	*Jaipur Records.*
JRAS	*Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, London.
PIHC	*Proceedings of the Indian History Congress.*
PRHC	*Proceedings of the Rajasthan History Congress.*
RSA	Rajasthan State Archives, Bikjaner.
V.S.	*Vikrama Samvat.*
VILL.	Village.

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INTRODUCTION

The reign of *Sawai* Raja Jai Singh (1699 to 1743 AD) marked the zenith of the territorial expansion and economic prosperity of the Jaipur State, but within the few decades of his death, state began to disintegrate and an era of economic growth witnessed a sharp decline. Political developments in the state such as wrangling of parties and groups at court, continuous armed conflicts and the consequent weakening of the administrative structure, all tended to foster the forces of decline. Moreover, these developments were accompanied by recurring Maratha inroads, which further sap up the very vital of the state structure.

In the light of all these developments, a careful study of economy is necessary for a proper understanding of regional patterns of social and economic conditions, during the 18th century India in relation to Jaipur State. Pioneering works on the agrarian history of eastern Rajasthan have already been done by S.P. Gupta in his book, *The Agrarian System of Eastern Rajasthan (c. 1650-1750 AD)* and Dilbagh Singh's, *The State, Landlords and Peasants - Rajasthan during the 18th century*, with special reference to the second half of 18th

century. Valuable as these studies are in their own way, they brought out the nature and extent of agrarian history of eastern Rajasthan based on the study of six contiguous *parganas* i.e. Malarna, Dausa, Chatsu, Bahatri, Lalsot and Amber. However, the references of other *parganas* as a territorial unit were also made in relation to economic history. This study comprised of the *parganas*, which were under direct Mughal administration as well as the *parganas* claimed by the rulers of Jaipur in their *watan*. As such, I have attempted to study such *parganas*, which were supposed to be very close to *watan* area.

Geographical factors such as type of soils, hills, rivers and vegetation always conditions the economy of any region. Similarly, prevailing political condition helps in shaping up of the economy of the region. The first chapter deals with the study of geographical and historical profile of the Jaipur State.

Keeping in view a village, a basic unit of economy, I have made an effort to go into the details of total area, its break up into assessed and unassessed area in second chapter. Further, micro study of the unassessed area helps us to determine the totality of a village. Such a study may open a doorway of criticism to the existing thesis of learned modern historians.

The third chapter relates to the agricultural production. Extent of cultivation, means of irrigation, nature of crop pattern, various crops and their relative position are studied.

The rural economy of Jaipur State to a great extent, was affected by the price movement, not only of the food grains but also of the cash crops and bullion. We have attempted in fourth chapter to have a tentative idea of the movements of prices of agricultural products and non-agricultural products such as different items of groceries.

Major source of income of Jaipur State was in the form of land revenue and so their target was to extract revenue as much as they could. The fifth chapter encompasses the study of the various methods of revenue assessment, different mode of payment, magnitude of land revenue demand and peasant's response to it. One would however, mark that the case of suppression by the state is little supported by our evidence. Whatsoever, individual cases such, as oppression by *jagirdar* and *zamindar* cannot be ruled out.

Besides land revenue, rural society of Rajasthan was subject to a large number of taxes of varied nature. The sixth chapter provides a detailed analysis of various taxes imposed

on agrarian and non-agrarian classes. The identification of taxes and cesses is worked out from the internal evidence.

The agrarian population within a village with various classes and castes developed strong Socio-economic bonds to render the village as an integrated unit for agricultural production as well as village administration. The nature of such Socio-economic organization of village community on the basis of land holding, possession of cattle wealth and crop sown by the peasants, etc. it is being discussed in chapter seventh.

A number of mercantile classes were operated in the rural areas of Jaipur State. Though, they were mainly urban based communities, they by cash remittance, advancing of loans, credit system, surety, etc., involved in rural society and became the backbone of revenue administration. The eighth chapter is a study of the multidimensional role of mercantile classes in rural economy.

Jaipur State incurred various type of expenditure at *pargana* level, which was properly recorded head wise in our documents. The last chapter relates to the micro study of state expenditure to enquire about their nature and extend. Dealing with income and expenditure, one would be tempted to known

the *baqi* (balance) which is also given. Thus, one can cater the idea about the surplus and deficit of state finances, whether during our period the *kachhwaha* State was prosperous or economically backward.

CHAPTER I
JAIPUR: GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

Jaipur State was ruled by the Kachhwahas from the earlier times when it was known as Amber. It was also the capital of Kachhawaha rulers. Prior to Amber, it was known as Dhundhar inhabited and ruled by the Minas. It was only under Akbar that Kachhwahas could got recognition at the Mughal Court. The expansion of Amber mainly took place under Sawai Jai Singh. Kachhwahas shifted their capital from Amber to Sawai Jaipur in 1727. Migration of population took place from Amber and a settled and well-planned capital in Jaipur developed.

I

Jaipur was the fourth largest state in the erstwhile Rajputana. With an area of approximate 15250 Sq. miles it lay in the north east of erstwhile Rajputana between 28^0 43' and 28^0 30' north of latitude and 74^0 50' and 77^0 18' east of longitude with an annual income of rupees fifty lakh approximately in 1881 A.D.[1] Since no region or country could develop on the lines contrary to what naturally provided, Jaipur State can not be an exception to this. Natural endowment to a

1. Symal Das, *Vir Vinod*, Delhi, 1986, p. 1246.

great extent influenced the rural economy of Jaipur State[1], is the most conspicuous physiographic feature of the Aravalli range. Rajasthan is geographically divided into two natural but unequal zones i.e. semi arid zone of south and southeast and arid zones of north and northwest. Jaipur State falls in the semi arid zone of southeast. In this region also, the ecological balance between man and environment is intrinsically interwoven. Any variation in the climate and rainfall could ruin crops and some time made the living conditions very difficult and resulted into famine. The present day districts of Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Karouli, Alwar and Bharatpur constitute the eastern Rajasthan. Jaipur has different ecological pattern different in temperature, rainfall, soil pattern and irrigation pattern as compared to the dry western zone[2]. However, its semi aridity creates a lot of problem with its extreme temperature and uncertain rainfall[3]. Water is the main limiting factor, making the rain dependent farming a fluctuating one. Thus, agriculture had always been a gamble in this zone.

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1. Rajasthani document such as *taqsims, arhsattas, chitthis* provide a valuable information about the geography of all regions.
2. Gupta, S.P., *The Agrarian Sysytem of Eastern Rajasthan*, Delhi, 1987, p. 38. For the details of geography of western zone see, B.L. Bhadani, "*Peasants, Artisans and Entrepreneurs: Economy of Marwar in the Seventeenth century*", Jaipur, 1999, pp. 3-5.
3. R.L. Singh, *India: A Regional Geography*, Varanasi, 1971, p. 528.

To the west of Jaipur State, lie the central Aravalli range and the Bana River, which constitutes the southern boundary of eastern Rajasthan[1]. *Akbar Nama* refers to the green meadows and mountains as well as Jungles[2]. In the words of Abul Fazl, '*to the south and south east of Amber, there was a fertile plain towards the Kishangarh border, either open or thick jungles dotted here or there in the hills*'[3]. The region is characterised by a diverse variety of alluvial soils varying both in texture from clay loam to sandy and tints from pale brown, yellowish brown to dark brown[4]. To the north and west of present Jaipur the soil is generally sandy but occasionally stiff clayey soil mixed with gravel is also found. Southwards, the soil is for the most part, rich and fertile and the tract to the extreme south enclosed by the bends of Bana River consisting of rich alluvium loam and is the most fertile area[5].

The general drainage of the eastern region of Rajasthan follows the slope of the land towards the east and southeast of Aravalli Range. The Bana, one of the most important river

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1. *The Rajputana Gazetteer*, Vol. II, Calcutta, 1879, pp. 125-126.
2. Abul Fazal, *Akbar Nama*, tr. by Beveridge Vol. III, pp. 3-6.
3. *Akbar Nama*, op.cit. pp. 3-6.
4. R.L. Singh, *India*, op.cit., p. 528.
5. V.C. Mishra, *Geograpgy of Rajasthan*, Delhi, 1967, p. 126.

which watered the soils of a large area of Bana plain[1] and formed the boundary between Udaipur and Ajmer and later between the state of Jaipur and Karauli[2]. However, this river was unbearable during floods. Its chief tributaries were Berach, Lathare, Khari, Mansi, Dhol and Morel irrigating a large tract[3]. The Basins of the major rivers and their tributaries form the micro regions within the border of geographical zone of the Bana plain. The Morel basin characterized by scattered hills and high water table in the foothill zone incorporates the core area of erstwhile Jaipur State. In contrast to the yellow soil of the most fertile Gambhir and Banganga basins, the Morel basin has inferior brown soil with a high proportion of cultivable waste[4].

This physiographcal feature of the region determined the pattern of its rural settlement. Comparing the physiography of Tonk peneplain the Morel basin encouraged the construction of wells, hence the extent of cultivation was not limited[5].

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1. V.C. Mishra, *Geography*, op.cit., p. 135.
2. *The Rajputana Gazetteer*, Vol. I, Calcutta, 1879, p. 34.
3. *The Rajputana Gazetteer*, Vol. II, pp. 3-4, 128-130, cf. Tod, J., *Annals & Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. III, Reprint, New Delhi, 1971, p. 1240.
4. Nhya Nand, "Distribution and Special Arrangement of Population in Eastern Rajasthan", India, *Annal of the Association of American Geographers*, Vol. 56, 1996, pp. 214.
5. *Ibid*,. pp. 216-217.

It is difficult to assess the density of rural population and settlement due to lack of information in the records of the 18th century. Our evidence, however, indicates the rural migration and enmass desertion of villages, formed an important part of peasants response to adversity due to famines, oppression and excessive taxation also[1]. Such developments were recognized by the state, which profoundly affected the production and state's revenue; these constituted a very important element of the agrarian policy. Official directives often instructed the rural authorities to rehabilitate the deserted villages and induce the migrating peasants to resettle in the area by offering them tax reliefs, concessions and loans[2].

The erratic nature of the rainfall also affected the process of agricultural production[3]. The region receives between 50 and 100 cm of rainfall annually most of it, is concentrated in the monsoon month of July to September and about 10 to 20 percent of it during winter season[4]. Thus precarious nature of rainfall was the most significant constraint

1. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, op.cit., p. 139.
2. *Ibid.* pp. 121-22.
3. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian Sysytem*, op.cit. p.38. Dilbagh Singh, *The State, Landlords & Peasants, Rajasthan in the 18th century*, New Delhi, 1990, p.51.
4. *Ibid.* pp. 51

on agricultural production[1]. Particularly, the crops grown in the *rabi* or winter harvest are wholly dependent on the artificial irrigation with the exception of the limited stretches of seasonally inundated land[2]. The situation was made even worse quite often with the prevalence of strong dry southwest winds which blow here with great force during the critical months of sowing causing the failure of crops. Our evidence frequently refers to such situation. For instance, in the case of *pargana* Amber in 1705 A.D., it was reported by Purohit Harrnam that from *Sawan Badi* 7 to *Sawan Sudi* 1, there were little rainfall in the *pargana* and because of strong winds no ploughing could be done and the production of crops fell sharply[3]. This report indicates the concern of the State regarding the continuance of agricultural production to ensure a smooth flow of revenue from land. It is important to bear in mind that with a fair supply of moisture, loamy soils produced crops are far superior. Also owing to greater evaporation of light soils, frequent watering of soil is required to renew its supply of moisture. The effect of irrigation can best be seen in an

1. *Ibid.* p. 38.
2. *Ibid.* p. 63.
3. *Arzdasht, Sawan Sudi* 3, V.S. 1762/1705.

instance whereby in village Singrampur of *pargana* Chatsu which had been deserted for 100 years, was rehabilitated quickly an agricultural operations resumed with the help of migratory peasants as soon as a non masonry well was constructed their in 1733 A.D[1]. The importance of irrigation was clearly recognized by the State[2]. Towards the beginning of the 18th century, after a continuous and deliberate policy of expanding Jaipur rulers' *watan*, one notices a marked change in the terms of the facilities provided to the peasantry[3]. In the absence of any snow fed rivers on the one hand and the erratic nature of rainfall on the other, the only viable alternative option for irrigation was to tap the underground waters through artificial methods of irrigation, particularly in the Morel basin where the water table was within 50 m of surface, facilitated the digging of wells-both earthen and bricklined wells[4].

II

The early history of Jaipur State has been given in the *Rajasthan District Gazetteers* and the Erskine's *Provincial*

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1. *Arzdasht, Bhadwa Sudi*, 8, V.S. 1774/1717 A.D.
2. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, op.cit.p. 38, also see, Dilbagh Singh, *State Landlords*, op.cit. p. 52
3. *Ibid.*
4. R.L. Singh, *India*, op.cit., p. 56.

Gazetteers of India. We discuss the continuity of its history till our period. The territory comprising the Jaipur State during the later half of eighteenth century was held partly by the Minas and partly by the Rajputs of the Badgujars clan. Among the Minas, there were five leading families who were known as Panchwara and they held long tracts of the country under their possession. But they were neither well organised nor well led and suffered from perpetual mutual feuds. The Mina family of Amber was regarded as a senior house but its leadership was not in fact effective. The Badgujars had many forts, which dotted the territory and Minas were under them, therefore, they enjoyed commanding position. Later on, they were succeeded by Kachhwaha clan of Rajputs who had been the earlier rulers in Gwalior for approximately 800 years.

In 1128 AD Dulha Raj left Gwalior and married the daughter of the Badgujar Rajputs chief of Dausa. Dulha Rai received the district of Dausa, which was at that time called Dhundhar from his father in law who had no son. About 1150 A.D. one of Dulha Rai's successors wrested Amber from the Susawat Minas and made it as their capital. Towards the end of the 14th century, Udaikaran was the Chief of Amber. During his time the territory called Sekhawati came under the possession

of Kachhawahas. Bharmal who ruled in Amber from 1548 to 1574 AD was the first to accept the supremacy of the Mughals by entering into matrimonial alliance. He was succeeded by his son Bhagwandas who had saved the life of Akbar at the battle of Karnal. Man Singh, the adopted son of Bhagwandas succeeded him in 1590 AD[1]. The next chief of significance was Jai Singh (I) commonly known by the imperial little of Mirja Raja, an influential noble at the Mughal Court, who died in 1667-68 AD[2]. The most powerful noble was Jai Singh II commonly known as Sawai Jai Singh who ruled till 1743 AD Sawai was the title given to Jai Singh II by the Mughal emperor which had been borne by his descendents thereafter[3]. Sawai Jai Singh changed his capital from Amber when he built the present city of Jaipur in 1727 AD. After the death of Sawai Jai Singh in 1743 AD, the Jaipur saw an era of rapid decline and turmoil in the state. The state witnessed a suicidal war between his elder son Ishwari Singh and his other son Madho Singh. This invited not only the armies of Mewar but also opened the door for the interference of armies of Sindhia and Holkar. They

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1. cf. Jadunath Sarkar, *A History of Jaipur*, (1503 - 1938) rev. and ed. by Raghubir Singh, 1984, p. 104.
2. R.N. Prasad, *Raja Man Singh of Amber*, Calcutta, 1966, p. 9.
3. V.S. Bhatnagar, *Sawai Jai Singh*, Jaipur, 1972, p. 105.

allied themselves with one or the other party according to their vested interest. Eventually Ishwari Singh died and Madho Singh ruled Jaipur till 1768 AD. Madho Singh's son and successor Prithivi Singh died under suspicious circumstances and his brother Pratap Singh ascended the throne and with him began the relationship with British East India Company. Though the relations between them were apparently friendly, yet it could not assume a concrete shape during the lifetime of Pratap Singh. He was succeeded by his son Jagat Singh whose reign (1803-1818 AD) was characterized by two very important events firstly, his struggle with Jodhpur for winning the hand of the beautiful Udaipur Princess Krishna Kumari and secondly the treaty of 1803 AD[1] with the British East India Company. By the end of the eighteenth century Jaipur State had fallen into great turmoil due to internal disturbances and impoverished by the Maratha inroads. In 1803 AD Jagat Singh, concluded a treaty with the British Indian Government[2]. The object of the treaty was to establish a firm friendship between the state of Jaipur and the British East India Company and to form a league

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1. cf. Jadunath Sarkar, *A History of Jaipur*, pp. 317-318.
2. Aitchson, C.U., *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements & Sanads, relating to India & neighboring countries*, Vol. III, pp. 66-69, the text of the treaty is given in Annexure Ia at the end of this chapter.

against the menace of the Marathas. However, this alliance was dissolved in 1805 on the ground that the state of Jaipur had violated its commitments by not co-operating with the Britishers against the Holkar[1]. Subsequently, the disputes between Jaipur and Jodhpur for the head of the daughter of Udaipur chief brought both states at the verge of ruin while Amir Khan with his Pindari mercenaries was devastating the country. For reasons both internal and external, Jaipur was under the circumstances forced to prostrate before the British power. Their negotiations culminated into the treaty of 1818 AD[2], under the treaty British Government extended protection to the Jaipur and an annual tribute was also fixed.

III

It was during the time of Sawai Raja Jai Singh, Kachhawaha territories expended rapidly in eastern Rajasthan[3]. In 1562 AD, Raja Bharamals' *watan* consisted of single *pargana* of Amber having a *jama* of 12256,297 *dams* and

1. cf. Jadunath Sarkar, *A History of Jaipur*, p. 322.
2. Aitchson, C.U., *A Collection of Treaties*, op. cit., for text of the treaty see Annexure Ib. Also see H.P. Batra, *The Relation of Jaipur State with EIC*, Delhi, 1958, pp. 48-52.
3. S. P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*. op.cit. pp. 5-17.

measured an area of 1135095 *bighas* as given in *Ain-i-Akbar*[1]. Sawai Raja Jai Singh extended his watan by means of *tankahwah jagirs*, *ijara* and *inam*[2]. Expansion of territories of Jaipur State was primarily not due to any military exploit but mainly through acquisitions and transfer of various *parganas* in course of time from the Mughal authorities to the Jaipur State. Mostly the area around Amber was given to imperial officials who were either Muslims or Rajputs other than Kachhwaha clan. However, they were continuously harassed by the clanmen of Jai Singh and consequently they lost their interest in retaining these *jagirs*. In this way maharaja of Jaipur succeeded in securing the *faujdari* and *jagirdari* rights of the such territories[3]. It was through *ijara* of the *parganas* that the expansion of Jaipur State chiefly took place. We find that under the later Mugals, it was a widespread practice of Mughal nobles at the time of crises in *jagirdari* system that they gave their *jagir* in *ijara*[4]. In the beginning, these territories were given on *ijara* for a shorter period. But when the central authority of

1. Abul Fazal *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. I, ed. H. Blochman, Bib. Ind. Calcutta, tr. Jarsett, revised by J. Sarkar, Calcutta, 1949, p. 508.
2. S. P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*., p. 6-7.
3. *Ibid.*
4. S. P. Gupta, Ijara system in Eastern Rajasthan; (c. 1650-1750), *Medieval India-A Miscellany*, Vol. II, 1972.

Mughal Empire weakened, Sawai Raja Jai Singh acquired territories on *ijara* for a long term or even permanently established his full authority on some of the territories[1]. Jaipur State, thus, enlarged its position as a major state of Rajasthan in the early of 18th century.

Soon after the death of Jai Singh in 1743AD, the Jats after several successful encounters with the Jaipur Chief, annexed a portion of the State and rich districts of Kama, Khori and passed on to Bharatpur[2]. The Raja of Macheri, a feudatory of the Jaipur State and a scion of the Kachhwaha clan proclaimed his independence in 1774 AD[3] and took away the district of Gazi ka thana, Ujibgarh, Niranpur, Birohir, Manjpur, Pratapgarh, Mewat and numerous villages in Buswa and Poatmore, while Nornol, Kanod and Kanti went over to the *nawab* of Jhajjar[4]. Amir Khan got confirmation of his possession of Tonk and Rampur which once formed the most prized portion of the Jaipur State[5]. The *Pargana* of Kotputli was transferred by Lord Lake to the Raja of Khetri, a feudatory of Jaipur State in lieu of his services rendered during the Anglo

1. S. P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, p. 6-8.
2. Tod. J., *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*. Vol. III. p. 1432.
3. H.P. Batra, *Relation of Jaipur*, op. cit. p. 3.
4. *Ibid.* p. 3
5. J. Tod, *Annals and Antiquities* op. cit. p 1433.

Maratha war in 1803-04AD[1]. Despite so much defection, Edward Thomson estimated the area of the Jaipur State in the early Nineteenth century at 15251 square miles. Though the survey of India in its Census report of India 1941 had given the figures of 15610 square miles and the State authorities placed the figures at 15,594 square miles[2]. Moreover, there is no reliable data about the revenue of the Jaipur State. Bishop Heber who visited Jaipur in the first quarter of the nineteenth century was the opinion that the revenue of the Jaipur State at one time was about Rs. 100,00,000 annually[3].

Whereas, according to Tod, it exceeded Rs. 80,00,000 in the years 1802-1803[4]. Walter Hamilton who published his book on India in 1820, declared that in 1805 the revenue of Jaipur amounted to Rs. 60,00,000[5]. Another contemporary authority, Edward Thortton who prepared the statistics of the British dominion in India under the order of the court of Directors, informs us about the great fluctuation in the revenue of Jaipur State. It was estimated in round figures at one crore of rupees during the most flourishing condition of the state[6]. However,

1. H.P. Batra, *Relation of Jaipur*, op. cit., p. 5.
2. *Ibid.* p. 4-5.
3. *Ibid.*
4. J. Tod, *Annals and Antiquities,* op. cit. p. 1434.
5. H.P. Batra, *Relation of Jaipur*, op. cit., p. 5.
6. J. Tod. *Annals and Antiquities,* op. cit. p. 1434.

the most reliable information about the revenue of state comes from Major Ludlow, the political agent at Jaipur in 1847AD, that the revenue of the state from the *Khalisa* lands amounted to Rs. 29,48,952 only[1]. The resources of the Jaipur State steadily declined during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, still its geographic and strategic situation continued the same[2]. In the early nineteenth century Jaipur State was surrounded by Udaipur, Bundi, Tonk, Kota and Gwalior on the south and on the north by Lahore, Patiala and Bikaner, on the east by Karauli, Bharatpur and Alwar and on the west by Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kishangarh and the Ajmer[3]. Seven military routes which were the life-line of the British Empire in Western India passed through Jaipur. The four principal routes among these were first, from Delhi via Jaipur to Mhow, second, Agra via Jaipur to Ajmer, third, from Agra via Jaipur to Neemach and fourth, Kalpi to Neemach[4].

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1. H.P. Batra, *Relation of Jaipur*, op. cit., p. 5.
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Vir Vinod*, p. 1246.
4. H.P. Batra, *Relation of Jaipur*, op. cit., p. 5.

ANNEXURE – I a

Treaty of 12th Dec 1803

Treaty of amity and alliance between the Honorable the English East India Company and Maharaja Dheeraj Raj Rajinder Suwai Juggat Singh Bahadoor settled by his Excellancy General Gerard Lake, Commander in chief of British force in India in virtue of authority vested in him for that purpose by his excellancy the most noble Richard, Marquis Wellesly, Knight of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick and one of his Britannic Majestry's most honorable Privy council, Governor General in council of all British possessions and captain General of all the British land forces in the east Indies, in behalf of the Hon'ble the English east India company and by Maharaja Dheeraj Raj Rajinder Suwai Juggat Singh Bahadoor on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE – 1: A firm and permanent friendship and alliance is established between the Hon'ble the English company and Maharaja Dheeraj Juggat Singh Bahadoor and between their heirs and successors.

ARTICLE – 2: Whereas friendship has been established between the two states, the friends and enemies of one of the

parties shall be considered friends and enemies of both and an adherence to this condition shall be constantly observed by both states.

ARTICLE – 3: The Hon'ble company shall not interfere in the government of the country now possessed by Maharaja Dheeraj and shell not demand tribute from him.

ARTICLE – 4: In the event of an enemy of the Hon'ble company evincing a disposition to invade the country lately taken possession of by the Hon'ble company in Hindostan, the Maharaja Dheeraj shall send the whole of his force to the assistance of company's army and shell exert himself to the utmost of his power in repelling the enemy and shall neglect no opportunity of proving this friendship and attachment.

ARTICLE – 5: Whereas in consequence of the friendship established by the second article of the present treaty, the Hon'ble company become guarantees to the Maharajah Dheeraj for the security of his country against external enemies, Maharajah Dheeraj hereby agrees that if any misunderstanding should arise between him and any other state, Maharajah Dheeraj will in the first instance submit the cause of dispute to the company's government that the

government may endeavor to settle it amicably. If form the obstinacy of the opposite party, no amicable terms can be settled, the Maharajah Dheeraj may demand aid from the company's government. In the event above stated, it will be granted and the Maharajah Dheeraj agrees to take upon himself the charge of the expense of such aid, at the same rate as has been settled with the other chieftains of Hindostan.

ARTICLE – 6: Maharaja Dheeraj hereby agrees, although in reality he is the master of his own army, to act during the time of war, or prospect of action, agreeably to the advice and opinion of the commanders of the English army, which may be employed with the troops.

ARTICLE – 7: The Maharaja shall not entertain in his service or in any manner give admission to, any English or French subjects or any other person from among the inhabitants of Europe, without the consent of the company's Government.

The above treaty comprised in seven Articles has been duly concluded and confirmed by the seal and signature of His Excellency General Gerard Lake at Surhindee in the Soobah of Akbarabad on the 12th day of December, 1803 of the Christian

era corresponding with the 26th of 1218 Hegira and with the 14th of poos, 1860 Sumbat and under the seal and signature of Maharaja Dheeraj Raj Rajinder Suwai Juggat Singh Bahadoor at... on the 12th day the December 1803 of the Christian era corresponding with the...of .... 1218 Hegira and with the...of... 1860 Sambat. When a treaty containing the above seven article shall be delivered to Maharaja Dheeraj under the seal signature of his Excellency, the most noble governor General in council, the present treaty under the seal and signature of his Excellency General Lake, shall be returned.

Wellesly

The treaty was ratified by the Governor General in council on 15th January 1804.

(Source: *A collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads relating to India and Neighboring Countries* compiled by C.U. Aitchison 1932 vol. III page 66 - 69).

ANNEXURE – I b

Treaty of 2nd April 1818

Treaty between the Hon'ble East India Company and Maharaja Sawaee Juggut Singh Bahadoor, Rajah of Jyepoor concluded by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, on the part of the Honorable company in virtue of full powers granted by His Excellency the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G. Governor General & Co. and by Thakoor Rawal Byree Sal Nallawat on the part of the Raj Rajindar Sree Maharajah Dheeraj Sewaee Juggut Singh Bahadoor, according to full powers given by the Rajah.

ARTICLE – 1: There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance and unity of interest, between the Honorable company and Maharajah Juggat Singh and his heirs and, successors and friends and enemies of one party shell be the friends and enemies of the both parties.

ARTICLE – 2: The British government engages to protect the territory of Jyepoor and to expect the enemies of that principality.

ARTICLE – 3: Maharajah Sewaee Juggut Singh and his heirs and successors will act in subordinate co-operation with the

British government and acknowledge its supremacy and will not have any connection with other chiefs and States.

ARTICLE – 4: The Maharajah and his heirs and successors will not enter into negotiation with any chief or state without knowledge and sanction of the British Government. But the usual amicable correspondence with friends and relation shall continue.

ARTICLE – 5: The Maharajah and his Heirs and successors will not commit aggression on any one. If it happens that any dispute arises with any one, it shell be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

ARTICLE – 6: Tribute shall be paid in perpetuity by the principality of Jyepoor to the British Government through the treasury of Delhi, according to the following detail.

First year from the date of this treaty in consideration of the devastation which has provided for years in the Jyepoor country tribute excused.

Second year:	Four Lacs of Delhi Rupees
Third Year:	Five Lacs
Fourth Year:	Six Lacs
Fifth Year:	Seven Lacs
Sixth Year:	Eight Lacs

Afterwards eight lacs of Delhi Rupees annually untill the revenue of the principality exceed forty lacs and when the Rajah's revenue exceed forty lacs five sixteenths of the excess shall be paid in addition to the eight lacs above mentioned.

ARTICLE – 7: The Principality of Jyepoor shall furnish troops according to its means at the requisition of the British Government.

ARTICLE – 8: The Maharajah and his heirs and successors shall remain absolute rulers of their territory and their dependants according to long well abolished usage and the British civil and criminal Jurisdiction shall not be introduced into that principality.

ARTICLE – 9: Provided that the Maharajah evince a faithful attachment to the British Government his prosperity and advantage shall be favourably considered and attended to.

ARTICLE – 10: This treaty of Ten articles having been concluded and signed and sealed by the Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and Thakoor Rawal Byree Saul Nattawat the ratification of the same by his Excellency the most noble the Governor General and Raj Rajinder Shree Maharajah

Dheeraj Sewai Juggut Singh Bahadoor shall be mutually exchanged within one month from the present date.

Done at Delhi, this 2nd day of April A.D. 1818.

C.T. Metcalfe

Thakur Rawal Byree Saul Nattawat

Hastings.

This treaty was ratified by his Excellency the Governor General in camp near Toolsepore, on the 15th of April, 1818.

J. Adams

Secretary to the Governor General.

(Source : *A collection of treaties, Engagements and Sandas relating to India and Neighbouring Countries* compiled by C.U. Aitchison (1932) vol-III, p. 66-69.)

CHAPTER II
VILLAGE & REVENUE ASSIGNMENT

I

ITS CLASSIFICATION

Village in Rajasthan like in any other part of India, was a socio-economic and administrative unit from the ancient time. During eighteenth century, village continued to be a lowest unit of administration, even from the revenue point of view. Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner offers us a large number of documents which supply valuable information about the nature and organisation of a village. These documents consist of papers know as *kaghaz-i-kham* such as *khasras, muwazana kalan-o-khurd, yaddasht hal bail zubani patwari asami hal bail* etc. prepared and signed by village officials like *patel* (headman of the village) earlier known as *muqaddam* and then *patwari* i.e. village accountant. However, documents at *pargana* level were also prepared which include *taqsims* prepared and signed by *pargana* officials like *qanungos* and *chaudhuris*.

Keeping in view the variation in the documents, I have mainly scrutinised the records of some variety, which accounts the different aspects of the village. The material for our period is scattered and scanty, may be because of Maratha inroads.

Inspite of fact that there is discontinuity in the availability of the same material, it is assumed that superstructure of the village would not have been changed significantly.

As already known to us that the smallest territorial unit of land revenue administration is *mauza* (village), sometimes also designated as *gaon, deh* or *dehai*. Nomenclature of a village was generally followed on the basis of the names of emperors, *rajas*, clans, castes, tribes etc.[1] such as Akbarpur, Shahjanpur, Sikanderpur, Raisingpura, Madhogarh, Jaswantpur, Jaisinghpura, Kalyanpur, Kasipur, Kherla Gujar, Khela Mina, Khorli Gujar, Khorli Mina etc. The names of villages sometimes, were also having religious consideration for example Jagdishpur, Khwajapur, Gopinathpur, Murlipura, Narayanpura etc[2].

The size of villages may be small and big generally termed as *khurd* and *buzurg* e.g. Sumel buzurg and Sumel khurd[3]. Generally, the area of *khurd* and *buzurg* village ranges between 289 to 16808 *bighas*[4].

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1. See different *arhsattas* of different *parganas* for different years cf. *Taqsim dahsala, pargana* Udai V.S. 1800/1743 to V.S. 1809/1752.
2. *Ibid.*
3. S.P. Gupta and S.H. Khan, "*Mugal Documents: Taqsim*", Jaipur, 1996. pp. 133 & 278. Also see different *arhsattas* of different *parganas*.
4. *Mughal Documents: Taqsim,* op.cit. pp.295&233. In *pargana* Udai, the village having smallest area is Akbarpur Rudho (289 *bighas*) and village with biggest area is Bahmanawas (16808 *bighas*).

Geographically, village consists of land, which can be categorized as cultivable and uncultivable land. Uncultivable land generally, includes *sorkhar* (saline), *pahar* (hills), *talab* (ponds), *nala* (water channels), *kua* (well), *nadi* (river), *darakht* (trees), *bagh* (gardens), *biharh* (forest), *thale* (sand dunes) and *basti* (habitation) etc[1]. If area statistics given in *taqsim* documents is any guide for the geography of the village, area under *basti* ranges from 1 to 40%, *sorkhar* ranges from 8 to 73%, *pahar* ranges from 5 to 70%, *talab* from 3 to 62%, *nala* from 3 to 8%, *nadi* from 9 to 74%, *rah* from 2 to 74% and *thale* ranges from 2 to 68% of the total unassessed area in *pargana* Udai[2]. If *pargana* Udai is to be taken as sample to know the proportion of villages without unassessed area in the total villages, it is about 24% which confirms that there was an increased in the number of *dakhili* villages.[3]

Our Rajasthani documents offer us the classification of village as *asli* literally original and *dakhili* literally entered. The *asli* was the older one or one already existing within the vicinity of the *pargana*, while *dakhili* was one which had either been transferred from any adjoining *pargana* for the purpose of

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1. See various *taqsims* and *arhsattas*.
2. *Taqsim dahsala*, op.cit., see Annexure IIa.
3. *Ibid.*, cf. *Mughal Documents: Taqsim*, op.cit. In pargana Udai, out of 131, 31 villages were not recorded any unassessed area.

revenue assessment or had been newly founded by detaching lands from an *asli* village.[1] Village status as *asli* or *dakhili* was not rigid as reflected from an instance where an *asli* village was attached to another village, it became *dakhili* (attached or additional) to that particular village[2]. If village statistics given in *taqsim* documents is any guide for *dakhili* villages over a long span of time, one is contended that the number of *dakhili* villages is subject to change and increased but there was no expansion of the village so far as area is concerned which is contrary to earlier conclusions[3]. Thus evidence of our period do not also confirm the conclusion that the number of *asli* village in a *pargana* changed from time to time while the number of *dakhili* village remained more or less constant[4]. Furthermore, our analysis of statistics provided in *taqsim* papers, shows that though increase in the number of *dakhili* villages is found but it does not reflect any indication of the expansion of area in a village or expansion of cultivable area[5]. For example, in

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1. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, p. 116., Dilbagh Singh, *State, Landlords*, p. 14., also see *Mughal Documents; Taqsim.*, op.cit.
2. *Mughal Documents: Taqsim*, op.cit., p. 179. Raisingpura was an *asli* village and when it was attached to *qasba* Udai, its status became *dakhili*.
3. *Ibid* The authors have made a study of the total villages beginning from 1651 A.D to 1752 AD and drawn the conclusion that there was a proper expansion of a village.
4. Dilbagh Singh, *State, Landlords*, p. 14.
5. *Mughal Documents: Taqsim.*, op.cit. p. 233.

pargana Udai, eight villages namely Virpur, Dolpur, Sarangpur, Zafarpur, Idpur, Jahangirpur, Jaitpur and Safipur were founded after detaching the cultivable area consisting of *basti*, *talab*, *pahar*, etc. remained with Bahamanwas i.e., parent village[1]. The reason for creating *dakhili* villages as such, might be an effort to collect revenue more efficiently and accurately.

II

REVENUE ASSIGNMENT IN A VILLAGE

On the Mughal pattern of revenue assignment, the rulers of Jaipur sub-assigned their *tankhwah jagirs* keeping a good number of villages in *khalisa*, the revenue of which was directly used by ruler's revenue exchequer. The categories borne out from the *arhsattas* were namely, *alufati jagir (tankhwah jagir), punya udik, bhog, inam, nankar* (official perquisites), *peshkash* (tribute and presents), *varhdar* (watch and ward), *ijara* (revenue farming), etc.

The village so assigned, was assessed and recorded in the state exchequer under the head *tan* as a nominal assessment. Although, it appears from the documents as if it was a lump sum amount fixed upon a village. However, it was on the basis of proper assessment that a village any time, may be transferred

1. *Ibid.*

to ruler's *khalisa*. After a diligent scrutiny of the documents, it has been observed that out of total villages, even twenty villages not remain in assignment of *khalisa* continuously. They were always interchangeable according to the circumstances. Consequently, it was essential for the state to work out the proper assessment of village. The name of village, its revenue holder and the total number of villages assigned to a particular person are further given in *arhsattas*[1].

It is very interesting to note that number of villages in *khalisa* remained prominent. These villages under *khalisa* were managed by the officials like *amils* and *amins*[2]. In *pargana* Kotputli, 80%[3], in *pargana* Toda Bhim, 71% villages[4] and in *pargana* Naraina 81% villages[5] were remained under *khalisa*. Whatsoever, one may jump on the conclusion after looking the proportion of *khalisa* and assigned villages as if the rulers were strengthening their power but looking inside the picture, it is observed that in most of the cases related to *khalisa* villages, the revenue under *zabti* is being farmed out (see Annexure IIb).

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1. See *arhsattas* of different *parganas* for different years.
2. See *arhsattas* of different *parganas* for different years.
3. *Arhsatta, pargana* Kotputli V.S. 1839/1782.
4. *Arhsatta, pargana* Toda Bhim V.S. 1845/1788.
5. *Arhsatta, pargana* Naraina V.S. 1840/1783.

Thus, it may be asserted that position of the ruler was not stabilized.

The number of *khalisa* villages also changed considerably from season to season and year to year[1]. Further we come across some villages as *darobast* and *shirkat*[2]. In case of the *darobast* villages, the entire revenue of the village went to the maharaja's treasury while in the case of *shirkat*, a part of the revenue of that village was assigned to one or more assignees and a part of the amount retained in state treasury.

The tables A, B, C and D reveal the assignment of revenues into the *khalisa* and *jagirs* in different *parganas*.

Since an overwhelming majority of the civil and military servants of the state preferred the payment of their salary in the form of revenue assignments which made them part and parcel of the ruling class in rural society. It can be seen from the tables A, B, C, and D that under *shirkat*, very little amount was retained in a *khalisa*, perhaps with an idea that a sub assignee may not emerge as a strong person and any time his assignment was redeemed as *khalisa*. Moreover, the subassignees mostly

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1. *Arhsatta, pargana* Kotputli op.cit., a*rhsatta, pargana* Toda Bhim op cit, a*rhsatta, pargana* Naraina op cit.
2. *Ibid.*

belonged to raja's clan or close relations, it was further emphasized to oblige them by the way of such assignment.

Majority of the villages in *jagir* was assigned to the clannish people of maharaja and their sub associates especially in the central *parganas* of Jaipur State[1]. While in the periphery *parganas*, other *rajput* clans got the major assignment of *jagirs*[2]. In the *pargana* of Kotputli, out of 55 villages in *jagir*, *Chauhans* (other than *Kachhwaha* clan of *rajputs*) got 12 villages in assignment, which was a major share in *jagir* assignment[3]. During the end of eighteenth century in some *parganas*, a new element was entered in the assignment of *jagirs* i.e., Marathas[4]. In *pargana* Kotputli, 20 villages were assigned to Marathas in *jagir* out of total villages (55) of *jagirs*[5], which at least had given a signal of Maratha power.

Another category of assignment was of *punya udik* and *inam*. Such assignments were made to *brahmans*, *mahajans*, *kayasth* etc. not necessarily to the religious classes. *Punya udik*

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1. Sumbul Halim Khan, "The Army of the Rulers of Amber, Sources of Recruitment and Mode of Remuneration", 1676 – 1750 AD, *PIHC*, Dharwar, 1988.
2. *Arhsatta, pargana* Kotputli, op. cit.
3. *Ibid.*
4. *Ibid.* 12 villages to Khande Rao and 8 villages to Rao Balol were assigned in *Jagirs.*
5. *Ibid.*

grants were religious endowments made to persons like *charan, brahmans, khwaja*, etc. These were revenue free grants. Assignments to religious classes, scholars and soldiers who laid down their lives in battle, had been the medieval practice continued throughout our period. Such grants were permanent, non-transferable and hereditary. It is striking that the proportion of such grants is quite significant as compared to earlier period (See Table E).

Our documents especially *arhsattas* and *chitthis* also refer *tappa*, a unit of land revenue administration, smaller than *pargana*, which was a smaller group of villages in some *parganas*[1]. The name of *tappa* was generally given after the major village within it[2]. For instance, in *pargana* Phagi[3], 52 villages were distributed among the *tappas* as:

1. *Tappa Haveli* (*pargana* headquarter) containing 34 villages.
2. *Tappa Jhak - 14 villages*

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1. See *arhsattas* pargana, Phagi V.S. 1835/1778, V.S. 1836/1779, *pargana* Kotputli V.S. 1831/1774, V.S. 1834/1777,, V.S. 1835/1778, V.S. 1839/1782, *chitthis Miti ChaitVadi* 11, V.S. 1816/1759 *pargana* Sawai Jaipur, *chitthis Miti Baisakh Vadi* 10, V.S. 1822/1765, *Miti Asarh Vadi* 1, V.S. 1822/1765, cf. N.A. Siddiqui, *Land Revenue Administration under the Mughals (1700-1750)*, Bombay, 1970. p. 31, also see S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, op.cit., p. 166.
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Arhsattas, pargana* Phagi, op. cit.

3. *Tappa Sri Govindpura* - 3 villages.

4. Village Mayorpur Gonda.

Tappadar was being appointed in every *tappa* to help *amils* so that no cultivable land in any village might be left fellow and to ensure the collection of the assessed revenue from the cultivated land[1].

1. cf. N.A. Siddiqui, *Land Revenue Administration*, p. 81, S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, p. 167.

Table A

Village in *Shirkat*

Pargana Malarna V.S. 1845/1788 AD

Harvest – *Rabi*

Total Village – 4¾

Total *tan* – 11766.00

No. of Village	Name of Village	Total *tan*	In *Khalisa*	In *Jagir*	Name of *Jagirdars*
1	Vanupur	4000.00	979.00	3021.00	Lakshman Singh
1	Veechhiroho	2000.00	25.00	1975.00	Sawai Singh
1	Jorapracho	2431.00	1431.00	1000.00	Sabha Singh
¾	Gabhiro	3632.00	632.00	3000.00	Prathvi Singh
1	Dehri	2792.00	22.00	2770.00	Gulab Singh

Harvest – *Kharif*

Total Village – 4

Total *tan* – 11,766.00

No. of Village	Name of village	Total *tan*	In *Khalisa*	In *Jagir*	Name of *Jagirdars*
¾	Vanupur	4000.00	979.00	3021.00	Lakshman Singh
1	Veechhiroho	2000.00	25.00	1975.00	Sawai Singh
½	Jorapracho	2431.00	1431.00	1000.00	Sabha Singh
¾	Gabhiro	3632.00	632.00	3000.00	Prathvi Singh
1	Dehri	2792.00	22.00	2770.00	Gulab Singh

Table B

Village in *Shirkat*

Pargana Mauzabad V.S. 1840/1783

Harvest – *Rabi*

Total Village – 5 ½ *Khalisa* – 3471.00

Total *Tan* – 17557.00 *Jagir* – 14086.00

No. of Village	Name of Village	Total *tan*	In *Khalisa*	In *Jagir*	Name of *Jagirdars*
1	Kachroda	4300.00	100.00	4200.00	Surat Singh Bahadur Singh
1	Chcriram	3255.00	5.00	3250.00	Ranchhordas Bagha Singh
¼	Vaghat	2596.00	2000.00	596.00	Durjan Singh Abhey Singh
1	Veejolava	3928.00	278.00	3650.00	Tej & Dev Singh Shiv Singh
1	Retta	1528.00	28.00	1500.00	Bhey Singh Chand Singh
¾	Retti	1200.00	880.00	320.00	Umed Singh Pahar Singh
¾	Suyon Singpura	750.00	180.00	570.00	Tek Chand Mahajan Sahoj Ram

Harvest – *Kharif*

Total Village – 4 ¼ *Khalisa* – 3193.00

Total *Tan* – 14138.37 *Jagir* – 10945.37

No. of Village	Name of Village	Total *tan*	In *Khalisa*	In *Jagir*	Name of *Jagirdars*
1	Kachroda	4300.00	100.00	4200.00	Surat Singh Bahadur Singh
1	Chcriram	3255.00	5.00	3250.00	Ranchhordas Bagha Singh
¼	Vaghat	2596.00	2000.00	596.00	Durjan Singh Abhey Singh
1	Retta	2037.37	28.00	2009.37	Bhey Singh Chand Singh
¼	Retti	1200.00	880.00	320.00	Umed Singh Pahar Singh
¾	Suyon Singpura	750.00	180.00	570.00	Tek Chand Mahajan Sahoj Ram

Table C

Village in *Shirkat*

Pargana – Naraina V.S. 1840/1783

Harvest – *Rabi*

Total Village – 5 ¼ *Khalisa* – 2778.50

Total *Tan* – 28107.81 *Jagir* – 25329.81

No. of Village	Name of Village	Total *Tan*	In *Khalisa*	In *Jagir*	Name of *Jagirdars*
¾	Gopipura	4000.00	920.00	3080.00	Durjan Singh Abhey Singh
¾	Nadara	4133.31	1200.00	2933.31	Juban Singh Hindu Singh
¾	Jakholar	1043.50	300.00	743.00	Jujhar Singh Gaj Singh
1	Mamarna	4731.50	6.50	4725.00	Nath Singh Swambhu Singh
1	Suvali	11000.00	200.00	10800.00	Jorawar Singh Vakhsiram
1	Suyon Singpura	3200.00	152.00	3048.00	Pratap Singh

Harvest – *Kharif*

Total Village – 5 *Khalisa* – 2778.50

Total *Tan* – 28108.31 *Jagir* – 25329.81

No. of Village	Name of Village	Total *Tan*	In *Khalisa*	In *Jagir*	Name of *Jagirdars*
¾	Gopipura	4000.00	920.00	3080.00	Durjan Singh Abhey Singh
¾	Nadara	4133.31	1200.00	2933.31	Juban Singh Hindu Singh
½	Jakholar	1043.50	300.00	743.00	Jujhar Singh Gaj Singh
1	Mamarna	4731.50	6.50	4725.00	Nath Singh Swambhu Singh
1	Suvali	11000.00	200.00	10800.00	Jorawar Singh Vakhsiram
1	Suyon Singpura	3200.00	152.00	3048.00	Pratap Singh

Table D

Village in *Shirkat*

Pargana Toda Bhim V.S. 1844/1787

Total Village – ¾ *Khalisa* – 3133.31

Total *Tan* – 5495.00 *Jagir* – 2361.69

No. of Village	Name of Village	Total *Tan*	In *Khalisa*	In *Jagir*	Name of *Jagirdars*
½	Pujalpur	1995.00	800.00	1195.00	Pojo Singh Sahib Singh
¼	Ajilpur	3500.00	2333.31	1166.69	Vani Ram Harnagram

Table E

Proportion of *Punya Udik* etc. in total Villages

Year (V.S./AD)	Name of *Pargana*	Percentage of *Punya Udik* etc.
1844/1787	Toda Bhim	29
1845/1788	Malarna	12
1839/1782	Kotputli	19
1827/1770	Mauzabad	21
1829/1772	Gazi Ka Thana	7
1840/1783	Mauzabadi Naraina	19

Annexure IIa

Breakup of Unassessed Area

Pargana Udai (1743 – 1752 AD)

Name of Village	*Basti*	*Talab*	*Kua*	*Nala*	*Thale*	*Rah*	*Dara -kht*	*Sork -har*	*Nadi*	*Pahar*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Qasba Udai	8	52	16	12	2	2	1	27	–	–
Kaimeri Khurd	15	18	–	–	–	15	–	52	–	–
Korli	16	3	–	36	–	–	–	56	–	–
Kadipur	6	28	–	–	–	29	–	37	–	–
Kishanpur	16	37	–	–	–	–	–	47	–	–
Kalmaliya Ghat	5	12	–	13	–	33	12	33	–	–
Khudasiya	3	–	–	35	–	–	–	50	12	–
Khiderpur	7	36	–	–	–	18	4	35	–	–
Khutla	4	6	–	13	–	–	4	73	–	–
Kherlagujar	6	59	–	9	–	–	6	20	–	–
Kherlamina	7	4	–	7	–	7	–	75	–	–
Graspur	37	29	–	–	–	–	2	32	–	–
Ghanoli	5	32	–	39	17	–	4	3	–	–
Gudhli	10	50	–	–	–	–	1	39	–	–
Golagaori	16	3	–	–	–	–	–	81	–	–
Gaourikhurd	9	18	–	27	–	–	–	46	–	–
Naheri	6	–	–	–	–	–	17	77	–	–
Nogaon	1	–	–	10	–	5	–	10	74	–
Nadoti	5	49	–	30	–	5	11	–	–	–
Chaulhi	37	–	1	19	–	–	4	39	–	–
Chanpur	10	21	–	–	–	13	–	56	–	–
Chharha	4	19	–	–	–	7	7	63	–	–
Chhavo	3	11	1	–	–	–	1	30	–	34
Jarha	5	24	–	16	–	4	2	49	–	–
Jaswantpurkhurd	8	57	–	–	–	12	–	23	–	–
Jiwapur	3	–	–	8	25	3	16	51	–	–
Jiwali	8	25	–	15	–	–	6	23	–	23
Jihran	6	19	–	24	–	–	3	48	–	–
Jhatila	5	3	–	12	–	–	1	47	–	–

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Tudila	8	52	3	12	–	–	6	19	–	–
Takasi	2	4	–	–	–	4	–	64	–	26
Kacherhera	4	7	–	–	7	–	–	50	32	–
Thikaria	12	6	–	25	–	–	3	54	–	–
Diwsia	3	26	–	3	–	4	–	64	–	–
Dehra	17	11	–	17	–	–	–	55	–	–
Dobh	3	8	–	15	–	5	–	69	–	–
Tajpur	6	–	–	23	–	47	–	24	–	–
Datahuti	14	28	–	–	–	–	–	58	–	–
Piplai	7	7	–	–	15	–	4	67	–	–
Faraspur	3	–	–	–	65	–	–	32	–	–
Bahmanwas	3	55	–	–	–	–	1	38	–	3
Barila	5	48	–	6	–	–	–	41	–	–
Vabhori	20	55	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–
Vadhlai	2	26	–	19	–	–	–	44	–	–
Vardalo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biderkhan	3	12	–	19	38	13	–	5	9	–
Baghor	10	62	–	–	–	–	3	25	–	–
Varo	13	52	–	–	–	–	14	21	–	–
Barodiybujurg	5	10	–	–	–	15	27	43	–	–
Binagaon	7	56	–	–	11	19	7	–	–	–
Barodajat	6	10	–	10	–	–	–	4	–	70
Barodagujar	4	26	–	–	–	5	4	35	–	26
Bndhbil	4	29	–	8	–	9	2	48	–	–
Bohpur	6	–	–	4	9	4	9	7	–	61
Bhanpur	4	35	–	15	–	11	–	35	–	–
Manpur	7	18	–	13	–	13	5	44	–	–
Miripur	5	4	–	–	–	–	–	91	–	–
Madreru	4	37	–	20	–	–	2	37	–	–
Mau	6	15	–	–	–	13	1	65	–	–
Morochi	–	32	–	25	–	17	5	21	–	–
Ralawto	13	47	–	–	9	–	–	31	–	–
Ranila	8	39	–	9	–	–	44	–	–	–
Rampurthali	5	7	–	25	38	–	–	–	25	–
Rohsi	8	30	1	–	–	8	4	39	–	–
Rajpur	5	12	–	–	12	–	3	56	12	–

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Ratupur	23	18	–	–	–	–	–	59	–	–
Sikenderpur	8	28	–	–	9	–	27	28	–	–
Jaigarh	5	12	–	35	–	–	1	47	–	–
Sahajpur	3	17	–	19	–	–	6	55	–	–
Saikhpur	6	16	3	–	–	39	–	36	–	–
Sahar	5	27	1	–	–	7	–	65	–	5
Salana	25	–	–	–	10	–	15	50	–	–
Sumelbuzurg	8	10	–	35	39	–	–	8	–	–
Silarpur	26	–	–	–	–	74	–	–	–	–
Sithor	5	66	–	–	–	–	10	9	–	–
Sarai Itwarwad	10	28	–	8	–	20	–	34	–	–
Salado	7	–	–	–	–	23	–	70	–	–
Serpurdohina	12	50	–	10	–	6	2	20	–	–
Habipurgujar	6	–	–	37	–	14	14	29	–	–
Habipurmina	19	31	–	–	–	–	–	60	–	–
Hasanpur	4	–	–	80	–	–	–	16	–	–
Higria	4	29	–	44	–	3	6	14	–	–
Ibrahimbad	4	29	–	10	–	8	1	48	–	–
Islampur	29	–	1	38	–	–	–	32	–	–
Akbarpurrudho	5	25	40	17	–	–	–	13	–	–
Akodiya	2	24	–	36	–	–	2	36	–	–
Amargarh	3	–	–	–	68	3	–	26	–	–
Ahmadpur	9	9	–	9	36	–	–	37	–	–
Aluada	10	37	4	7	–	–	7	35	–	–
Barodiakhurd	40	5	–	20	–	–	7	28	–	–
Akbarpurkohla	7	14	–	–	–	–	5	74	–	–
Arnia	3	–	3	–	–	3	–	31	60	–
Asthili	4	24	–	–	–	26	–	46	–	–
Udaikhurd	2	66	1	5	–	5	3	18	–	–
Umrikhurd	8	–	–	39	–	–	–	27	–	26
Kaimeribuzurg	6	16	1	7	–	7	7	56	–	–

Annexure IIb

Proportion of *Zabti* and *Ijara* in *Zabti* etc.

Year (AD)	*Pargana*	Harvest	*Zabti*	*Ijara*
1770	Malpura	*Kharif*	94	06
		Rabi	65	35
1787	Malpura	*Kharif*	39	61
1789	Malpura	*Kharif*	25	75
1897	Malpura	*Kharif*	41	59
		Rabi	15	85
1800	Malpura	*Kharif*	39	61
		Rabi	24	76

Year (AD)	*Pargana*	Harvest	*Zabti*	*Ijara*
1770	Mauzabad	*Kharif*	41	59
		Rabi	12	88
1774	Mauzabad	*Kharif*	05	95
1782	Mauzabad	*Kharif*	02	98
		Rabi	21	79
1783	Mauzabad	*Kharif*	10	90
		Rabi	24	76

Year (AD)	*Pargana*	Harvest	*Zabti*	*Ijara*
1775	Malarna	*Kharif*	02	98
1776	Malarna	*Kharif*	02	98
		Rabi	--	100
1781	Malarna	*Kharif*	06	94
1788	Malarna	*Kharif*	09	91

Year (AD)	*Pargana*	Harvest	*Zabti*	*Ijara*
1774	Kotputli	*Rabi*	04	96
1777	Kotputli	*Kharif*	14	86
		Rabi	04	96
1778	Kotputli	*Kharif*	34	66
		Rabi	96	04
1782	Kotputli	*Kharif*	16	84

Year (AD)	*Pargana*	Harvest	*Zabti*	*Ijara*
1778	Phagi	*Kharif*	24	76
1801	Phagi	*Kharif*	38	62

Year (AD)	*Pargana*	Harvest	*Zabti*	*Ijara*
1779	Lalsot	*Kharif*	36	64
1781	Lalsot	*Kharif*	23	77

Year (AD)	*Pargana*	Harvest	*Zabti*	*Ijara*
1768	Khohri	*Kharif*	02	98
		Rabi	01	99
1772	Khohri	*Kharif*	01	99
1773	Khohri	*Kharif*	01	99

Year (AD)	*Pargana*	Harvest	*Zabti*	*Ijara*
1769	Thana GaziKa	*Kharif*	46	54
		Rabi	34	66
1772	Thana GaziKa	*Kharif*	20	80

Year (AD)	*Pargana*	Harvest	*Zabti*	*Ijara*
1787	Toda Bhim	*Kharif*	52	48
		Rabi	25	75
1788	Toda Bhim	*Rabi*	43	57

Year (AD)	*Pargana*	Harvest	*Zabti*	*Ijara*
1768	Udai	*Kharif*	38	62
		Rabi	01	99

Year (AD)	*Pargana*	Harvest	*Zabti*	*Ijara*
1758	Prayagpur	*Kharif*	09	91
		Rabi	02	98

Year (AD)	*Pargana*	Harvest	*Zabti*	*Ijara*
1782	Chatsu	*Kharif*	07	93
		Rabi	10	90

Year (AD)	*Pargana*	Harvest	*Zabti*	*Ijara*
1797	Khandari	*Kharif*	08	92
		Rabi	05	95

CHAPTER III
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

I

EXTENT OF CULTIVATION

Rajasthani documents especially *taqsims* can be used to determine the extent of cultivation since the detailed account of the proportion of cultivable land out of the total measured area is given[1]. It provides us the detailed breakup of the total measured area (in Persian *arazi*) into uncultivable land namely *sorkhar, pahar, talab, nala, kua, nadi, darakht, bagh, bihar, thale*, etc. and cultivable land[2]. Area of each category under uncultivable land is specified separately village-wise. Our documents do specify the cultivable area as *layaq-ul-zarait*. It was only the cultivable area, which was assessed for revenue purpose[3]. Assessment is provided in rupees and known as *jama hasil* for current year. In *taqsim* document, both the terms have been used i.e. *jama hasil*. It is obvious that *jama* stands for assessment and while *hasil* stands for realization. Since the document generally refers ten years *hasil*, I presume it as realization or collection not assessment. Having taken into

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1. *Taqsim dahsala, pargana* Udai V.S. 1800/1743 to V.S. 1809/1752, also see *Mughal Documents; taqsim*, op.cit. and *khasra* documents of my period.
2. *Ibid.*
3. It was generally believed that assessment was made on the total area (*qul arazi*) of a village. Our documents while giving the breakup of cultivable and uncultivable area make it clear that assessment was made only on cultivable area. cf. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, p. 41.

consideration the study of a large number of villages of *pargana* Udai, it has been established that more than 55%[1] of the land in the villages was cultivable and therefore, assessable for revenue purpose. From 4% to 44%[2] was uncultivable and thus, free from revenue assessment. However, in case, we examine the cultivable area of *qasba*, it is significant particularly in the case of Dausa and Udai both in *sarkar* and *suba* Akbarabad i.e. 86.85 and 89.30 respectively[3]. But it should be borne in mind that cultivable area varied from village to village, *qasba* to *qasba* and *pargana* to *pargana*. The recent study persuaded for a span of hundred years i.e. 1651 to 1752 AD informs us about the change that took place over a number of years[4]. Here, *jama hasil* i.e. assessment and the year wise variations do not show any secular trend. We have smaller groups of villages having low revenue yielding capacity while on the other side bigger villages marked the opposite results. Sometimes, the yield, not the area signified the importance of a village.

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1. *Taqsim dahsala, pargana* Udai op.cit. S.P. Gupta and S.H. Khan provide the same conclusion after studying the villages of *pargana* Antela Bhabhra, *sarkar* Alwar, *suba* Akbarabad, (Agra), *pargana* Lalsot, *sarkar suba* Akbarabad, *pargana* Naraina, *sarkar* Amber, *suba* Ajmer, *pargana* Geejgarh, *sarkar suba* Akbarabad, *pargana* Amarsar, *sarkar* Nagaur, *suba* Ajmer. cf. *Mughal Documents: Taqsim*.
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Mughal Documents: Taqsim*. op.cit.
4. *Ibid.*

II

MEANS OF IRRIGATION

Eastern Rajasthan was predominantly an agricultural and a pastoral state. Since the means of irrigation were limited, cultivation depended mostly on the precarious rain. If monsoon was delayed or rainfall was insufficient and unevenly distributed, the *kharif* harvest was damaged and the *rabi* harvest was effected. In this condition, agricultural production was thus, reduced to a gamble. That is why in western Rajasthan, where desert economy prevailed, the number of crops sown was very little in number with low graded crops[1]. However, our region of study comparatively, was placed in context of good number of crops. But state inquiry and curiosity about the rainfall in the *parganas* and villages continued which is revealed by a large number of *chitthis*[2]. One can infer about the rains from the letters addressed to *diwan* by the *pargana* officials providing day to day details about the frequency of rains in their respective *parganas*[3]. In this period, introduction of land reforms is meant to bring more and more

1. B.L. Bhadani, *Peasants, Artisans*, op.cit, p. 61.
2. See various *chitthis*.
3. *Ibid.*

land under cultivation. Every attempt was made to cultivate the most fertile land i.e. *polach* in toto. In addition, *banjar* and fallow land was to be brought under cultivation. Every effort like sanctioning the agricultural loans through *mahajans* was made, *pattas* at concessional rates were granted to the *raiyat*. Attractive terms were offered to cultivators who were prepared to come and settle in villages, which had been ruined or desolated due to scarcity of rains.

In pre-modern Rajasthan, primitive techniques were applied for irrigation. It was done through *kuchha* and *pucca* wells, *talabs*, *nadi*, *tanka* and *nalas*. The rainwater generally filled *talabs* or ponds. We also have the references of irrigation through *baoli* and making *bundhs* i.e. small dams[1]. *Taqsim* papers provide us very significant information regarding the area covered under wells, tanks, *talabs* and *nalas*[2]. As per one estimate area under *kua* ranged from 1 to 40 percent, *nala*, ranged from 3 to 8 percent while area under *talab* was ranging from 3 to 62 percent[3]. It is very striking that in some villages where there was no *kua*, either *nala* or tank was available to

1. See various *chitthis* and *taqsims* of my period.
2. *Taqsim dahsala pargana* Udai., op.cit., cf "*Mughal Documents: Taqsim*" op.cit.
3. *Ibid.*

cater the needs of irrigation as well as drinking water. Wells in particular were one of the major sources of irrigation. In this context, it is worthwhile to note that the cost of constructing masonry wells varied from Rs. 100 to 200 and those of non-masonry from Rs. 20 to 80 during the mid 19th century estimate[1]. In *pargana* Dausa, there were 513 wells out of which, 473 were *kuchha*, 35 *pucca* and 9 out of *pucca* wells were being equipped with *dhenkli* i.e. wooden scoop for lifting water[2]. The second common method was being used in lifting water was the *charas*, in which water was lifted through a leather bucket attached to a rope drawn over a pulley by a yoke of oxen[3]. Babur in *Babur Nama* also refers about the use of Persian wheel in Rajasthan, which was generally utilized to lift water from the deep level[4]. We have also a number of references of Persian wheel from *Vigat*[5]. In the absence of such literature, one can presume the use of Persian wheel in eastern Rajasthan too. We have many references of *baoli* (steps well) in *dastur-ul amal* and *chitthis*. A large number of *baolis* are

1. Powlett, *Gazetteer of Ulwar*, London, 1878.
2. Dilbagh Singh, *State, Landlords.*, op. cit., p. 52.
3. *Ibid.*
4. *Babur Nama*, tra. S.A. Beveridge (reprinted), New Delhi, 1979, p. 487.
5. Muhnot Nainsi, *Marwar ri Pargana ri vigat*, ed. Narain Singh Bhati, Vol. I, Jodhpur, 1974, pp. 510 & 520, cf. B.L. Bhadani, *Peasants, Artisans,*, p.5.

still available in whole of Rajasthan. The water from such *baoli* was used for drinking purposes as well as irrigation. It is interesting to note that irrigation from *baolis* produced a good quality of agricultural crops as reflected from *dastur-ul amal*[1].

III

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

It is very illuminating that at a place where agriculture was mainly dependent, large number of crops were sown which were sufficient for self consumption and the surplus for the market as borne out from *arhsattas*. From the second half of the 17th century to 18th century more than fifty crops were cultivated in both the harvests[2]. In this chapter I have selected a few *parganas* for different years where endeavour is made to confirm the phenomena of agriculture. The agricultural statistics however, are different to those referred by other scholars[3].

Arhsattas used by me contained a lot of information about the revenue realized by the state from different sources, which

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1. See various *Dastur-ul-Amals*.
2. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, op. cit. p.44, Dilbagh Singh, *State, Landlords* op.cit., p. 57.
3. *Ibid.*

has comprehensively mentioned under the head of *muwafiq jamabandi*. Under *jamabandi*, the realization of land revenue (*mal*) furnishes us information about crop-pattern and agricultural production. For example, proportion of revenue realized in both the harvest i.e., *kharif* and *rabi* or *syalu* and *unhalu*, the area under different crops and the cash revenue rates and extent of area under cultivation are provided under *zabti*[1]. Further, total state revenue share in kind under *batai jinsi* and then its value in cash on the basis of prevailing prices of the year are provided[2]. Sometimes, it so happened that some of the *jinsi* crops, which were hitherto assessed under *batai jinsi* over a number of years, were also assessed through *zabti* system as for example in *pargana* Khohri[3]. Meaning thereby that cash revenue rates per *bigha* were being imposed on *jinsi* crops[4]. It has already been established that the total number of crops in both the system of assessment numbered more than 55 crops[5].

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1. See *arhsattas* of different *parganas* for different years.
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Arhsattas, pargana* Khohri V.S. 1825/1768, V.S. 1829/1772, V.S. 1830/1773.
4. *Ibid.*
5. Dilbagh Singh, *State, Landlords*, op.cit., p. 57.

The main crops in *kharif*[1] assessed under *zabti* system were consisted of *van, makka, madhwah, kodon, varh, gunwar, chola, sakarkand, naaj, cheena, ajwain, til, dhan*, vegetables, indigo, tobacco, etc. while as *bajra, jowar, moth, mung, til, sali, urd, alsi*, etc. were the crops in *kharif* which were assessed as per *jinsi* system of assessment. The main *rabi* crops were *dodi, kanda, aafu*, opium, tobacco, vegetables assessed under *zabti* and under *jinsi* wheat, barley, gram, *beijhri, gojai* (mixture of wheat and barley), *gochani* (wheat and gram), *sarso*, etc. were the main crops[2].

To determine the proportion of the total amount of *kharif* and *rabi* to show the trend of the two harvest in different *parganas* over a number of decades, I have set out the figures in table I. It seems surprising that in the majority of *parganas rabi* crops predominate *kharif* crops, which appears to be unique. Though in a very few *parganas, kharif* crops were having upper hand over *rabi* crops but only in a particular year. The earlier conclusions[3] arrived at, that *kharif* harvest which comprised the bulk of the crops never allowed *rabi* crops to be on higher side is not proved. The trend of the rise in *rabi*

1. See a*rhsattas* of different *parganas* for different years.
2. *Ibid.*
3. Dilbagh Singh, *State, Landlords*, op.cit., p. 57.

harvest in agricultural production, thus, is a significant change in the nature of crop pattern. The possible explanation to this trend however, may be the good investment of money and rich means of irrigation, which were the basic requirements of good *rabi* crops.

While examining the proportion of *zabti* and *jinsi*, one can gathers from table II(a) & (b) that the value under *jinsi* crops was much higher as compare to *zabti* in both harvest i.e. *kharif* and *rabi* but it was fairly in commanding position in *rabi* harvest.

The analysis of agricultural production during our period of study is mainly based on the statistical information supplied by *arhsattas*. To limit our analysis, I have concentrated a sample study of some selected *parganas*, which almost represent the whole of geographical area of Jaipur State in our period. Whatever information about crops is available from the *arhsattas*, we can classify in the following manner:

IN *KHARIF*

1. Cash crops – sugarcane, *vani* (cotton), indigo, tobacco, etc.
2. Food grains – *jowar, bajra, makka, kodon, kagni, mandhwah*, etc.

3. Pulses – *moth, urd, mung, chola.*

IN *RABI*

1. Cash crops – tobacco, opium, vegetables, oil seeds-like mustard, *alsi.*
2. Food grains – wheat, gram, barley, *bejhri, gochani, gojai,* etc.

Cash crops generally belonged to the categories, which were commodities for the market and their prices are comparatively on higher side while food grains generally were for direct consumption.

To examine the relative position of each crop and change in crop pattern, we have taken the value (amount) derived from different crops of these selected *parganas*. Out table III reveals that in *kharif* harvest, *vani, naaj* (cereals), *jowar*, sugarcane, tobacco, indigo were prominent in *zabti* crops but there was a shift from cash crops to inferior food crops in majority of *parganas* as *naaj* became prominent over *vani* and *makka* in *pargana* Malpura, *khatli* in *pargana* Malarna, *gunwar* and *jowar* in *pargana* Mauzabad, *gojro* in *pargana* Kotputli, *chari* in *pargana* Khohri, *bajra* in *pargana* Lalsot.

Besides the value of individual crop as revealed in table III, it would also be a good denominator to judge the relative position of each crop and changing nature of crop pattern through the medium of area devoted to each crop under *zabti*. Table IV shows the changes in crop pattern in *kharif*. In *pargana* Malpura inferior food crop like *naaj*, in *pargana* Malarna *khatli*, in *pargana* Mouzabad *jowar*, *gunwar*, *bajra*, *madhwah*, vegetable, in *pargana* Kotputli *gojro*, *Kuri*, *gunwar*, in *pargana* Thana Gazi Ka - *chola*, *dhan*, *jowar*, *cheri*, in *pargana* Khohri – cheri, chola, kuri, in *pargana* Lalsot – *bajra*, *chola*, *ajwain*, *gunwar*, vegetable, in *pargana* Phagi – *kodon*, *goriba*, etc. were cultivated in area ranging from 60 to 75 percent of the total cropped area. Among the cash crops, there was a shift from cotton to sugarcane in particular. Total cultivated area under cash crops was over all declining during our period. There was a proportionate increase in the share of the inferior food crops out of total land revenue as well, at the expense of cash crops.

Table V reveals the percentage of revenue derived from different *jinsi* crops under *kharif* harvest of different selected *parganas* over a number of years. Under *jinsi* crops, it was

jowar, til in *pargana* Malpura, *bajra*, in Malarna, *jowar* and *bajra* in *pargana* Mauzabad, *jowar, bajra, moth* in Kotputli, *jowar* in Thana Gazi Ka, *jowar* and *til* in *pargana* Phagi, *bajra* and *moth* in *pargana* Khohri were occupying very significant place. Pulses like *urd, mung, moth* were widely cultivated but except *moth*, all other pulses appears to be of little value.

Table VI gives us the relative proportional position of revenue derived from different *jinsi* crops in *rabi* harvest of different selected *parganas* over a number of years. It clearly comes out from the table that barley and gram followed by wheet and *bejhri* continued to be the significant crop in *rabi* harvest and were widely cultivated. In the *rabi* harvest, superior food crops were far more important then the cash crops and inferior food crops in terms of area and revenue derived from these crops. The proportion of revenue from barley and gram to the total revenue increased with a corresponding decline in the proportion of revenue from wheat and inferior food crops which is contrary to the earlier conclusions[1] i.e., the percentage of revenue from wheat and gram increased with a decline in the percentage of revenue from barley.

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1. Dilbagh Singh, *State, Landlords*, op. cit. p. 64.

However, our data for the *zabti* crops under *rabi* harvest was not at all rich. One can judge from them that revenue wise as well as area wise, *zabti* crops of *rabi* harvest appeared to be of very little value. *Zabti* crops mainly consist of cash crops such as tobacco, *aafu, dodi, khatli* etc. These cash crops of *rabi* harvest in out period did not provide any trend and not of any significant value.

Table I

Proportion of Revenue Harvestwise

Year V.S. / A.D	Name of *Pargana*	*Kharif*	*Rabi*
1815/1758	Prayagpuri	34	66
1820 / 1763	Niwai	29	71
1825 / 1768	Khohri	37	63
1825 / 1768	Udai	49	51
1826 / 1769	Thana Gazika	64	36
1827 / 1770	Mauzabad	43	57
1827 / 1770	Malpura	27	73
1829 / 1772	Sanganer	18	82
1833 / 1776	Malarna	65	35
1835 / 1778	Phagi	48	52
1834 / 1777	Kotputli	43	57
1835 / 1778	Kotputli	71	29
1839 / 1782	Chatsu	67	33
1839 / 1782	Mauzabad	49	51
1840 / 1783	Mauzabad	49	51
1844 / 1787	Todabhim	59	41
1845 / 1788	Malarna	50	50
1854 / 1797	Khandari	78	22
1854 / 1797	Malpura	81	19
1855 / 1798	Malarna	45	55
1857 / 1800	Malpura	42	58
1858 / 1801	Phagi	40	60

Table II(a)

Proportion of *Zabti* and *Jinsi* in *Kharif* Harvest

Year V.S. / A.D	Name of *Pargana*	*Zabti*	*Jinsi*
1832 / 1775	Malarna	14	86
1833 / 1776	Malarna	11	89
1838 / 1781	Malarna	19	81
1845 / 1787	Malarna	04	96
1827 / 1770	Mauzabad	15	85
1831 / 1774	Mauzabad	14	86
1839 / 1782	Mauzabad	13	87
1840 / 1783	Mauzabad	18	82
1834 / 1777	Kotputli	22	78
1835 / 1778	Kotputli	25	75
1839 / 1782	Kotputli	22	78
1835 / 1778	Phagi	33	67
1858 / 1801	Phagi	33	67
1815 / 1758	Prayagpur	13	87
1825 / 1768	Udai	34	66
1839 / 1782	Chatsu	26	74
1843 / 1786	Sanganer	29	71

Table II(b)

Proportion of *Zabti* and *Jinsi* in *Rabi* Harvest

Year V.S. / A.D	Name of *Pargana*	*Zabti*	*Jinsi*
1827 / 1770	Malpura	02	98
1854 / 1797	Malpura	-	100
1855 / 1798	Malpura	11	89
1857 / 1800	Malpura	23	77
1827 / 1770	Mauzabad	04	96
1831 / 1774	Kotputli	02	98
1834 / 1777	Kotputli	04	96
1835 / 1778	Kotputli	25	75
1835 / 1778	Phagi	06	94
1858 / 1801	Phagi	11	89
1815 / 1758	Prayagpur	06	94.0
1825 / 1768	Khohri	06	94
1825 / 1768	Udai	01	99
1829 / 1772	Sanganer	08	92
1843 / 1786	Sanganer	29	71
1824 / 1767	Dausa	04	96
1833 / 1776	Malarna	02	98
1839 / 1782	Chatsu	25	75

Table III

Percentage of Revenue Derived from Different *Zabti* Crops

Kharif

Pargana – Malpura

Year V.S/A.D.	*Vani*	*Naaj*	*Makka*	*Varh*	Indigo	Tobacco	*Gunwar*	*Kaswo*	*San*
1827/1770	55.89	23.26	5.86	4.75	1.26	1.64	1.88	0.12	-
1844/1787	25.74	48.05	5.87	18.21	-	0.05	0.28	-	1.72
1846/1789	45.99	30.96	7.62	3.46	2.11	5.29	1.20	0.15	0.59
1854/1797	38.39	33.40	14.56	6.24	3.98	0.38	-	3.00	-
1855/1798	42.80	27.45	10.81	4.78	8.04	2.01	0.90	2.21	0.43
1857/1800	29.61	44.02	4.81	2.44	9.61	8.14	0.13	0.29	0.85

Pargana – Malarna

Year V.S/A.D.	*Vani*	*Khatli*	*Makka*	*Varh*	Indigo	Tobacco	*Kodon*	*Kaswo*	*San*
1833/1776	15.50	-	0.88	51.84	4.17	10.14	1.72	0.17	0.24
1845/1788	-	71.98	-	-	-	-	10.80	0.87	-

Pargana – Mauzabad

Year V.S/A.D.	*Vani*	*Bajra*	*Makka*	*Jowar*	Indigo	Toba-cco	Gunwar	Veg.	Goriba
1827/1770	31.00	-	18.04	-	9.58	-	2.01	1.94	23.14
1839/1782	15.56	-	26.43	-	2.87	18.35	20.90	15.86	-
1840/1783	18.44	8.03	4.06	29.13	2.89	0.50	10.25	9.61	-

Pargana – Kotputli

Year V.S/A.D.	*Vani*	*Gajro*	*Makka*	*Jowar*	*Cheena*	Tobacco	*Gunwar*	*Kuri*	*Madhwa*
1834/1777	65.00	16.00	3.38	2.00	-	0.08	-	13.54	-
1835/1778	59.00	25.15	5.30	-	0.45	-	1.70	5.75	2.65
1839/1782	50.94	36.70	0.30	-	0.55	0.16	2.61	9.65	0.09

Pargana – Thana Gazi Ka

Year V.S/A.D.	*Vani*	*Chola*	*Makka*	*Varh*	Indigo	*Urd*	*Dhan*	*Chari*	*Madhwa*
1826/1769	18.60	1.84	28.35	33.33	0.19	0.61	5.33	-	0.15
1829/1772	4.18	2.44	23.57	40.17	0.18	0.84	12.79	8.52	2.35

Pargana – Phagi

Year V.S/A.D.	*Vani*	*Kaguni*	*Makka*	*Belra*	Indigo	*Madhwa*	*Gunwar*	*Kodon*	*Goriba*
1835/1778	13.64	4.60	47.16	0.20	6.90	0.51	1.45	25.54	-
1858/1801	32.63	0.19	-	-	1.50	3.42	0.25	15.48	18.70

Pargana – Khohri

Year V.S/A.D.	Vani	Chola	Barti	Varh	San	Kuri	Gunwar	Kodon	Chari
1825/1768	12.80	0.11	0.29	28.56	0.14	-	4.14	5.82	48.10
1829/1772	4.99	30.28	7.73	54.92	-	0.75	-	1.31	-
1830/1773	16.44	-	-	59.61	-	1.90	-	1.14	20.90

Pargana – Lalsot

Year V.S/A.D.	*Vani*	*Chola*	*Bajra*	*Varh*	Indigo	Tobacco	*Gunwar*	Vegetable	*Madhwa*
1836/1779	46.06	4.14	13.74	12.09	4.71	0.23	3.96	5.46	2.05
1838/1781	26.50	5.75	22.77	12.32	-	0.72	6.61	5.26	1.64

Table IV

Percentage of Area under Different Crops

Kharif

Pargana – Malpura

Year V.S/A.D.	*Vani*	*Naaj*	*Makka*	*Varh*	Indigo	Tobacco	*Gunwar*	*Kaswo*	*San*
1827/1770	41.82	43.29	4.34	1.35	0.35	0.56	3.47	0.05	-
1844/1787	15.64	75.46	3.22	3.92	-	0.04	0.38	-	1.28
1846/1789	31.46	55.49	5.12	0.95	0.61	1.80	1.96	0.05	0.58
1854/1797	24.02	64.45	8.77	1.57	1.07	0.10	-	1.36	-
1855/1798	29.18	56.24	7.20	1.43	2.29	0.68	1.64	1.05	0.49
1857/1800	16.67	74.62	2.51	0.56	2.25	2.36	0.16	0.09	0.71

Pargana – Malarna

Year V.S/A.D.	Vani	Khatli	Makka	Varh	Indigo	Tobacco	Kodon	Kaswo	San
1833/1776	24.04	-	1.61	34.50	5.07	6.55	3.43	0.26	0.47
1845/1788	-	74.38	-	-	-	-	7.83	0.50	-

Pargana – Mauzabad

Year V.S/A.D.	Vani	Bajra	Makka	Jowar	Indigo	Tobacco	Gunwar	Vegetable	Goriba
1827/1770	33.07	-	11.63	-	8.48	-	5.00	1.20	22.19
1839/1782	13.79	-	20.69	-	3.17	9.09	43.59	9.64	-
1840/1783	20.88	8.57	5.17	23.84	2.64	0.18	21.59	5.06	-

Pargana – Kotputli

Year V.S/A.D.	Vani	Gajro	Makka	Jowar	Cheena	Tobacco	Gunwar	Kuri	Madhwa
1834/1777	50.00	16.00	3.38	2.00	-	0.08	-	13.54	-
1835/1778	44.15	31.20	4.62	-	0.74	-	5.83	10.90	2.56
1839/1782	33.36	41.12	0.03	-	0.83	0.10	8.53	15.98	0.06

Pargana – Thana Gazi Ka

Year V.S/A.D.	Vani	Chola	Makka	Varh	Indigo	Urd	Dhan	Chari	Madhwa
1826/1769	18.50	5.78	34.52	13.50	0.18	3.59	5.35	-	0.14
1829/1772	2.68	7.11	26.58	16.40	0.22	5.31	13.35	11.98	2.46

Pargana – Phagi

Year V.S/A.D.	Vani	Kaguni	Makka	Belra	Indigo	Madhwa	Gunwar	Kodon	Goriba
1835/1778	16.08	7.10	36.55	0.30	5.13	0.44	2.57	31.83	-
1858/1801	32.38	0.28	-	-	0.89	0.32	0.34	16.48	16.38

Pargana – Khohri

Year V.S/A.D.	Vani	Chola	Barti	Varh	San	Kuri	Gunwar	Kodon	Chari
1825/1768	10.84	0.14	0.45	13.13	0.10	-	3.48	6.61	65.20
1829/1772	4.84	50.03	14.02	28.58	-	0.73	-	1.78	-
1830/1773	18.21	-	-	37.44	-	3.83	-	1.63	38.54

Pargana – Lalsot

Year V.S/A.D.	Vani	Chola	Bajra	Varh	Indigo	Tobacco	Gunwar	Vegetable	Madhwa
1836/1779	45.13	6.98	14.44	6.62	2.44	0.16	10.32	4.76	1.92
1838/1781	3.23	24.05	6.86	6.86	-	0.50	17.38	4.78	1.37

Table V

Percentage of Revenue Derived from Different *Jinsi*

Crops

Kharif

Year(AD)	*Pargana*	*Jowar*	*Bajra*	*Til*	*Moth*	Misc.
1770	Malpura	52.23	22.07	11.33	5.21	9.15
1787	Malpura	36.76	2.14	15.84	0.06	45.16
1784	Malpura	7.85	2.80	48.64	3.06	37.61
1797	Malpura	83.02	1.86	12.16	2.38	0.55
1798	Malpura	43.18	1.62	41.15	2.77	11.23
1800	Malpura	62.32	0.52	21.33	--	15.82
1776	Malarna	24.53	47.48	14.02	10.87	3.07
1788	Malarna	--	98.84	--	--	1.14
1770	Mauzabad	76.61	10.07	3.40	2.24	7.58
1782	Mauzabad	55.24	10.74	0.58	25.24	8.19
1783	Mauzabad	62.89	32.85	0.95	--	3.28
1777	Kotputli	47.36	15.50	0.70	33.00	7.44
1778	Kotputli	40.13	18.57	0.30	40.66	0.34
1782	Kotputli	62.40	18.08	0.38	17.32	0.12
1769	Thana Gazi Ka	25.49	5.94	4.16	15.14	49.25
1772	Thana Gazi Ka	97.48	--	--	2.52	--
1778	Phagi	67.83	2.14	12.63	11.51	--
1801	Phagi	64.77	1.06	25.27	0.45	--
1768	Khohri	38.73	30.45	--	19.76	11.03
1772	Khohri	18.67	30.47	--	47.38	1.87
1773	Khohri	8.62	50.35	--	40.40	0.62
1779	Lalsot	--	23.62	2.11	68.22	--
1781	Lalsot	--	45.18	3.53	48.22	3.05

Table VI

Percentage of Revenue Derived from Different *Jinsi* Crops

Rabi

Year(AD)	*Pargana*	Gram	Wheat	Barley	*Bejhri*	Misc.
1770	Malpura	43.45	25.25	21.60	7.93	1.73
1797	Malpura	29.41	38.93	22.30	9.26	0.07
1798	Malpura	28.24	35.39	28.23	8.03	0.07
1800	Malpura	50.34	2.57	19.30	22.01	5.75
1776	Malarna	18.37	32.12	40.03	2.92	6.51
1770	Mauzabad	52.42	7.55	34.80	0.17	0.06
1782	Mauzabad	61.91	0.99	22.23	14.60	0.25
1983	Mauzabad	--	2.59	97.41	--	--
1774	Kotputli	6.57	38.50	54.70	--	2.23
1777	Kotputli	10.35	35.70	53.20	--	0.75
1778	Kotputli	--	38.38	61.56	--	0.06
1778	Phagi	41.08	8.20	44.67	1.92	4.13
1801	Phagi	53.33	15.33	25.70	--	5.63
1769	Thana Gazi Ka	10.68	29.27	51.10	7.90	1.05
1768	Khohri	33.71	50.19	5.58	0.71	9.60

ANNEXURE IIIa

Proportion of Assessed and Unassessed area

Pargana-Udai,

V.S. 1800-1809/1743-1752 AD

Village	Assessed Area	Unassessed Area
1	2	3
Qasba Udai	61	39
Kaimeri Khurd	85	15
Korli	84	16
Kadipur	92	08
Kishanpur	80	20
Kalmaliya Ghat	80	20
Khudasiya	63	37
Khiderpur	90	10
Khutla	72	28
Kherlagujar	95	05
Kherlamina	83	17
Graspur	96	04
Ghanoli	73	27
Gudhli	96	04
Golagaori	81	19
Gaourikhurd	82	18
Naheri	83	17
Nogaon	75	25
Nadoti	90	10
Chaulhi	94	06
Chanpur	87	13
Chharha	56	44
Chhavo	82	18
Jarha	84	16
Jaswantpurkhurd	89	11
Jiwapur	82	18
Jiwali	85	15
Jihran	88	12
Jhatila	91	09

1	2	3
Tudila	88	12
Takasi	83	17
Kacherhera	85	15
Thikaria	84	16
Diwsia	76	24
Dehra	88	12
Dobh	85	15
Tajpur	95	05
Datahuti	89	11
Piplai	93	07
Faraspur	72	28
Bahmanwas	95	05
Barila	85	15
Vabhori	93	07
Vadhlai	92	08
Vardalo	--	--
Biderkhan	88	12
Baghor	96	04
Varo	92	08
Barodiybujurg	85	15
Binagaon	77	23
Barodajat	87	13
Barodagujar	84	16
Bndhbil	74	26
Bohpur	87	13
Bhanpur	93	07
Manpur	93	07
Miripur	--	--
Madreru	73	27
Mau	86	14
Morochi	90	10
Ralawto	93	07
Ranila	90	10
Rampurthali	76	24
Rohsi	90	10
Rajpur	85	15

1	2	3
Ratupur	88	12
Sikenderpur	94	06
Jaigarh	89	11
Sahajpur	60	40
Saikhpur	90	10
Sahar	94	06
Salana	92	08
Sumelbuzurg	97	03
Silarpur	96	04
Sithor	86	14
Sarai Itwarwad	91	09
Salado	84	16
Serpurdohina	80	20
Habipurgujar	89	11
Habipurmina	93	07
Hasanpur	77	23
Higria	79	21
Ibrahimbad	91	09
Islampur	94	06
Akbarpurrudho	80	20
Akodiya	79	21
Amargarh	80	20
Ahmadpur	81	19
Aluada	90	10
Barodiakhurd	93	07
Akbarpurkohla	85	15
Arnia	87	13
Asthili	72	28
Udaikhurd	73	27
Umrikhurd	80	20

CHAPTER IV
MOVEMENT OF PRICES

Scholars[1] have already analyzed the movement of agricultural prices from the second half of the 17th century to the end of 18th century eastern Rajasthan with special reference to six central *parganas* of Jaipur State. Though supplementary information from other *parganas* has also been utilized. Trends of prices as emerged from the study of such *parganas* were taken as that of whole Jaipur state. An attempt has been made in this chapter to analyze the data of such *parganas* which, were either at remote from Jaipur or significant under the Mughal. Such study may lead us to qualify the conclusions already arrived at or some difference in the movement of the prices over roughly six decades. It may be stated here that I made an effort to include the prices of all the commodities and food grains.

Rajasthani documents especially *arhsattas* and *nirkh bazar* supplied the statistical information, which is required to study the movement of prices. In *arhsattas*, consolidated harvest prices of *jinsi* crops are given not only at the *pargana*

1. S. P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, op.cit., pp. 74-91, Dilbagh Singh, *State, Landlords* op.cit. pp. 86-107.

level but also at the village level[1]. Since, *bichoti*[2] i.e., *jinsi* commuted into cash by selling it, was taken place at the village level, prices of these agricultural products were much real and represented the market forces prevailing in a village. As we have discussed in *Chapter III* that a bulk of grain was collected in kind and the state curiosity was to sell the grains collected as state share immediately on the prevailing prices of the market to get cash. Therefore, daily prices of each kind of food grains and commodities were maintained. Such maintenance of papers was known as *nirkh bazar*. *Nirkh bazar*[3] provides the market prices prevailing in a *qasba* since open market was found only in *qasbas* in the form of *bazar*, *hat* etc. It included the prices of bullion, agricultural and non-agricultural products along with different items under the head *kirana* (grocery)[4]. Here, I assumed that prices prevailing in *qasba* market represented those of whole villages of that *pargana*.

It is presumed that the harvest prices of agricultural products given in *arhsatta* documents would be lower than that of given in *nirkh bazar* due to many factors like transports

1. See *arhsattas* of different *parganas* for different years.
2. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, op.cit. p.100.
3. *Nirkh bazar* of different *qasba parganas* for different years.
4. *Ibid.*

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charges and the role-played by merchants[1]. The agencies like *bania*, *mahajans*, *teli*, and *raiyat*[2] purchased the *jinsi* grain at the village level at lower prices and put it into the *qasba* market for sell, naturally at the price bit higher than the purchasing price at village level. But the following table shows a different picture.

Prices (rupees/*man*)[3]
***Pargana*-Malpura**
v.s. 1827/1770

Crops	***Arhsatta***	***Nirkh bazar asoj sudi* 14**
Gram	0.56	0.33
Wheat	1.05 to 1.07	0.80 to 0.89
Barley	0.76	0.48
Bejhri	0.66	0.48
Gojai	0.87	0.50
Jowar	0.61	0.40
Bajra	0.64	0.43
Moth	0.78	0.82
Urd	1.18	0.91
Mung	1.31	0.91

1. S. Nurul Hasan & S.P Gupta , " Price of Food Grains in the territories of Amber" , *PIHC*, Patiala, 1967.
2. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, op.cit., p.100. The author concluded this on the basis of *jamabandi* document and gave a table showing sale of grain in different villages along with the name of purchaser.
3. This table has been prepared from the *athsatta, pargana* Malpura v.s. 1827/1770 and the *nirkh bazar* of the same year to compare the prices of crops given in both documents.

It appears that this exception may be felt in any particular year. It could be because of the fact that market of Malpura got huge supply from other neighbouring *parganas* and the sequel is that market price became lower than harvest prices as given in *arhsatta*.

In these documents, information is being provided in *man* per rupee. Though different *mans* were prevailing in different *parganas*[1]. For the convenience of analysis, I used the *man* of 40 *sers* as a standard weight. Further, fractions have been converted into decimals. Prices of groceries are given in *sers* per rupees and I used them as it is. For the purpose of depicting the prices of different agricultural products in the form of bar diagrams, I converted the figures into *man* per rupee.

For the sake of study of price movement, I have selected some *nirkh bazar* and *arhsattas* of different *parganas* for different years (excluding those, which were studied by

1. There are so many *mans* containing different number of *sers* prevailing in different *parganas* such as in Toda Rai Singh *man* of 36*sers*, in Khandari *man* of 32 *sers*, in Malpura *man* of 30*sers*, in Sekhawati *man* of 35*sers*, in Ajeerpur *man* of 28*sers*. We have converted all these *mans* into Shahjahani *man* i.e., 40 *sers*, for convenience of comparison.

other scholars[1]). Though, there is considerable gaps in years, yet their analyses are sufficient for micro study of prices prevailing in different *parganas*, to create a wider picture of whole of Jaipur State.

I have set out the prices of different crops in the figures (No. 1 to 8) in the form of bar diagrams of prices of major crops of both harvest i.e. *kharif* and *rabi*. Information given in different *nirkh bazar*, have been arranged in the form of tables (No. 1 to 15). Tables (No. 16 & 17) contain the prices of crops under both harvests obtained from different *arhsattas* of different *parganas*.

From the perusal of these figures and tables, it is revealed that the movement of prices of different agricultural products of different *parganas*, does not provide any secular trend. There was a considerable fluctuations in the level of prices but a picture of overall decline in the prices is emerged. For example in *pargana* Toda Rai Singh[2], taking into consideration 1759 as base year the prices of gram was

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1. S.P. Gupta, "*Agrarian System*", op.cit. Dilbagh Singh, "*The State, Landlords*" op.cit. Authors conducted their studies based on the records of six contiguous *parganas* i.e. Amber , Bahatri, Chatsu, Dausa, Lalsot and Malarna.
2. See *nirkh bazar* for different years.

declined to 48%, wheat 51%, barley 65%, *jowar* 62%, *til* 62%, *moth* 84%, *urd* 55% and *mung* 40%by the year of 1782 AD. Over the period from 1759 to 1782, few years are marked with sharp rise and decline exceptionally may be because of famines, scarcity, internal disturbances etc.

In *pargana* Khandari over the period from 1759 to 1788, gram recorded 53%, wheat 46%, *jowar* 47%, *til* 47%, *moth* 53%, *urd* 53% and *mung* 55% fall in prices. Prices of different crops in *parganas* declined at the rate sharper than that of different crops in six contiguous central *parganas* of Jaipur State[1].

In most of *parganas*[2] such as Sanbhar, Phagi, Malpura, Mauzabad etc. recorded the decline in prices with few exceptions such as *pargana* Kotputli and Udai. From the wider

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1. Dilbagh Singh, *Sate, Landlords*, op.cit. p.104. The author has prepared the following table to show the decline of prices in six *parganas*

Table

Percentage of decline over the entire period from the base year.

Crop	Sawai Jaipur (1757-70)	Lalsot (1751-87)	Chatsu (1751-88)	Dausa (1759-89)	Malarna (1754-88)	Bahatri (1754-75)
Mung	30.76	16.07	34.30	56.06	56.61	32.00
Moth	46.09	-	36.04	46.95	54.10	34.23
Jowar	63.20	-	50.00	48.71	58.54	40.21
Bajra	15.45	40.20	50.00	52.27	56.90	37.21
Urd	47.85	-	37.40	52.30	-	39.67
Til	-	37.13	37.12	41.77	-	51.23
Wheat	33.33	41.97	8.80	65.25	62.24	62.56
Barley	24.78	32.90	32.89	60.66	63.64	53.79
Gram	53.16	33.44	35.44	64.41	64.67	30.87

2. See *arhsattas* of different *parganas* for different years.

analysis, it emerged out that during the seventh and eight decades of 18th century, there was a general rise in prices in some years in our region. It is especially confirmed by the *parganas* such as Toda Rai Singh, Naraina, Antela, Udai and Paota[1]. Our possible explanation to this is that from 1761 to 1784 there was little impact of Marathas inroads[2]. Though, the death of Madho Singh in 1768 witnessed civil commotion and internal disorders[3].

Furthermore from the examination of data illustrated in figures and tables, it is again confirmed that there was a lot of variation in price level from *pargana* to *pargana* and from harvest to harvest. But variation was less marked in the crops of *rabi* harvest as compared to that of the crops in *kharif* harvest[4]. The relative position of food crops was also subject to vary from *pargana* to *pargana* which most probably may be due to decline in inter-*pargana* trade[5]. The disparity in the inter-*pargana* prices of different crops may be because of difference in productivity, geographical conditions, pattern of

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1. *Nirkh bazar* relating to these *parganas*.
2. Dilbagh Singh, *Sate, Landlords*, op.cit, p.9.
3. *Ibid.* p. 10.
4. This trend was a continuous phenomena and during the later half of 17th and first half of 18th century, price change in the crops of *kharif* is more than that of in the crops of *rabi* harvest. cf. S.P. Gupta. "*Agrarian System*", p. 75.
5. cf. Dilbagh Singh, *Sate, Landlords*, p. 87 and see for earlier period, S.P. Gupta, "*Agrarian System*", p. 75.

consumption, changes in the cop pattern and area under cultivation etc. Inadequacy and difficulties in transport and lack of high degree of uniformity of markets may be the additional factors[1].

Sometimes, we also encountered a difference in day to day prices, which may be because of interplay of market forces i.e. demand and supply in short run. Different prices were also given for the same products in a same day which may endorse the different quality of that particular product[2] e.g. wheat *katthya* and wheat *bajya* were having different prices.

Arhsattas also furnish us with prices prevailing in different villages in the same *pargana* over a number of years[3]. In the following table, we offer a sample of range of village level prices from the *pargana* Kotputli between 1774 and 1778 AD[4].

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1. cf. Dilbagh Singh, *Sate, Landlords*, p. 87 and see for earlier period, S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, p. 75.
2. *Nirkh bazar qasba pargana* Malpura v.s. 1827/1770, Sanbhar v.s. 1830/1773, v.s. 1833/1776, v.s. 1835/1778, also see *arhsattas pargana* Malpura v.s. 1827/1770, v.s. 1855/1798, v.s. 1857/1800.
3. See *arhsattas* of different *parganas*.
4. *Arhsattas pargana* Kotputli, op.cit.

Table

Variation in the Prices of Food Grains in Villages of the same *Pargana*

Pargana – Kotputli[1]

(in rupees/*man*)

Kharif

Crops	1774	1777	1778
Barley	0.56 to 6.66	0.83 to 1.00	1.00 to 1.15
Wheat	0.84 to 1.00	1.06 to 1.25	1.33 to 1.47
Gram	0.60 to 0.80	0.82 to 0.89	-
Sarso	1.33 to 1.67	1.25 to 1.67	1.25

Rabi

Crops	1777	1778	1782
Bajra	0.74 to 1.07	0.93 to 1.01	1.26 to 1.62
Moth	0.69 to 1.07	0.84 to 1.00	1.26 to 1.75
Jowar	0.65 to 1.07	0.84 to 1.02	1.26 to 1.54
Til	1.82 to 2.00	1.25 to 1.67	1.82 to 2.00
Mung	0.69 to 1.07	-	1.67
Gunwar	0.73 to 1.00	0.50 to 0.67	-

1. This table has been prepared from the *Arhsattas* of *pargana* Kotputli v.s. 1831/1774, v.s 1834/1777, v.s 1835/1778, v.s. 1839/1782.

From the above table, it appears that the range of variations in prices in different villages was not very considerable. It means that village was still a part and parcel of market economy and market was uniform to a certain degree.

Nirkh bazars[1] of different years supply us the prices of different items of grocery of different *parganas*, which I have arranged in tables 18 and 19. In *pargana* Toda Rai Singh, all the items of grocery registered a general decline though it was not as steep as that of agricultural products. By taking the year 1759 as a base year, price of *haldi* (turmeric) declined to 55%, that of *keisar* to 32%, *ajwain* to 50% by the year 1782. During the same period, smallest decline was recorded in *aafu* whose price remained more or less stabilized with minor fluctuations. Greatest fall was registered in the prices of *menthi* i.e. by 92.5%. Other groceries of great fluctuation were pepper, *gharon*. Another item of small fluctuation was betel nut (price declined to 84% of index year). There are few items, which recorded almost no change such as coconut, *pipalmul, khanra, mithai* etc. In the market of *pargana* Kama, the prices of different groceries over the period of two years i.e. 1775 and 1776, remained almost stabilized with the decline of prices of

1. See *nirkh bazar* for different years.

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1. See *nirkh bazar* for different years.

few. These tables of prices of groceries of different *parganas* enabled us to make a comparison between the prices of years 1766 prevailing in the *parganas* of Toda Rai Singh and Kama and the prices of the year 1766 (*pargana* Sekhawati) with that of year 1767 (*pargana* Toda Rai Singh)[1]. Conclusions, we can at best draw that prices of these groceries were subject to change from *pargana* to *pargana* in the same year which again may be attributed to change in productivity, geography and calamity, famine, scarcity, inadequacy of transport and of course, market conditions.

Thus, prices of non-agricultural products i.e., different groceries were declined during the period of my study but this fall was not as sharp as that of agricultural products. This may be because groceries were required and consumed in a very low quantity in comparison to the agricultural products.

The above study thus, endorses the economic depression in my region[2]. Extraction of huge tribute by the Marathas in rupees was one of the major factors responsible for the price decline. Money (since a metallic standard in the form of silver

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1. *Nirkh bazar* of *qasba pargana* Toda Rai Singh and Kama vs. 1823/1766, *nirkh bazar* of *qasba pargana* Sekhawati vs. 1824/1767.
2. Economic depression is the condition where all the economic activities such as production, agriculture, trade, price, etc. recorded a downward trend and touched the lowest ebb.

rupees) outflow in the form of tribute created scarcity of money in circulation and which ultimately resulted in the rise of purchasing power of rupee[1], which endorse the price decline as a whole. In *pargana* Toda Rai Singh, the purchasing power of rupee in terms of wheat rose to 195% over the period from 1759 to 1782 and in *pargana* Khandari, it rose to 215% over period from 1759 to 1788. Thus, increase in the purchasing power of rupee not because of change in the value of bullion[2], but due to short supply of money in circulation accompanied by a shift from superior crops to inferior and from *zabti* to *jinsi* and fall in agricultural production with decline in local trade pushed the prices downward and ultimately hit the rural economy adversely.

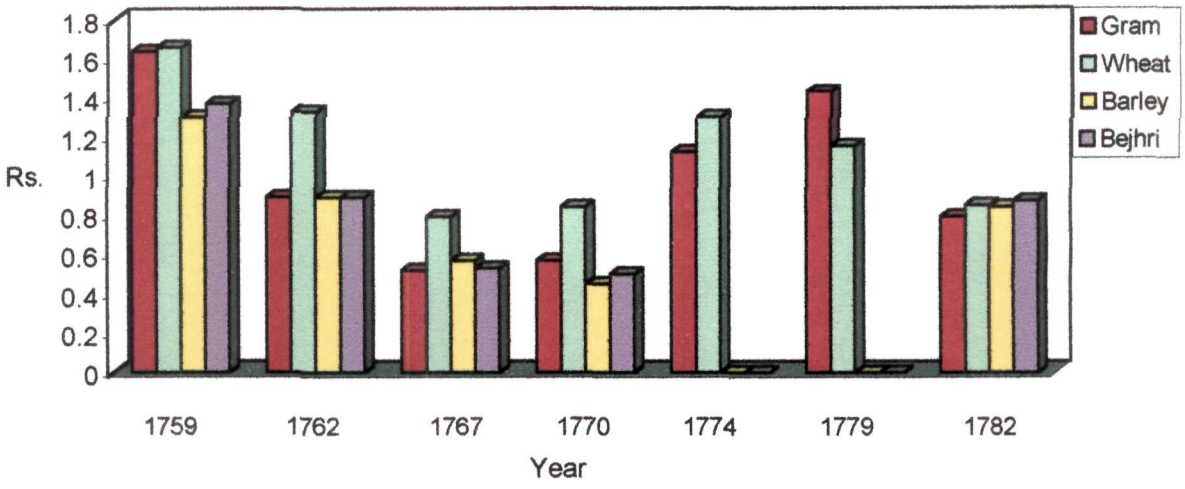
1. As per the quantitative theory of money, supply of money goes down its purchasing power rises. When Marathas had taken away tribute in the form of silver rupees, money in circulation declined and in turn it rose its purchasing power. Since there was a metallic standard of money, i.e., silver rupee, rupee's outflow more sensitively affected its purchasing power.
2. During our period, silver value of gold and copper remained almost constant with minor fluctuations (See Annexures IVa and IV b).

Figure 1

***Qasba Pargana*- Toda Rai Singh**

(Rupees/*Man*)

Rabi



Kharif

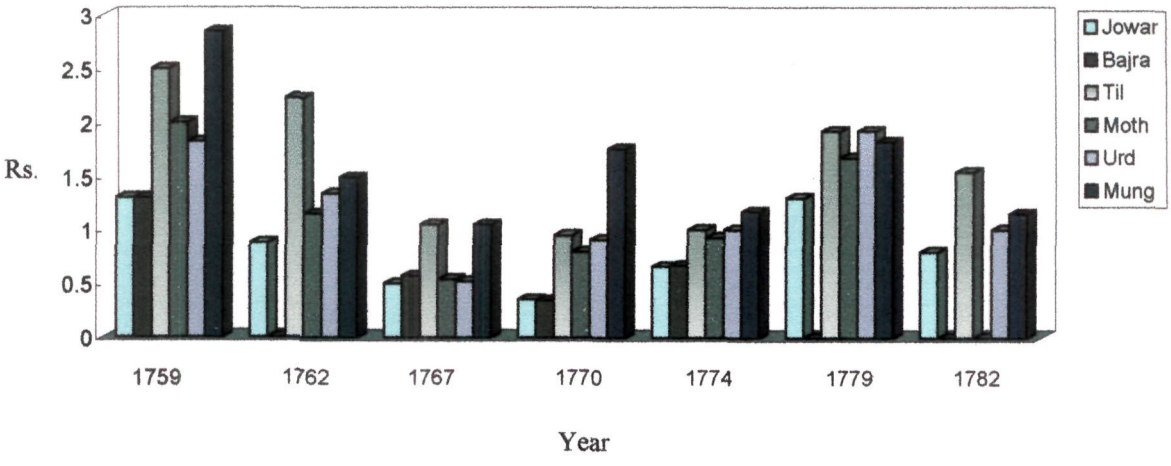
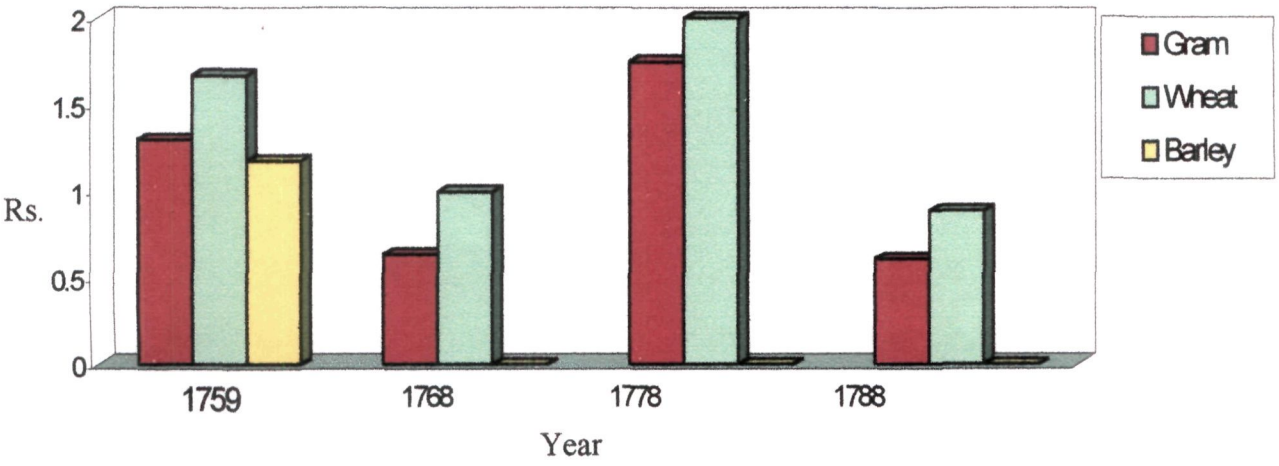


Figure 2

***Qasba Pargana*- Khandari**

(Rupees/*Man*)

Rabi



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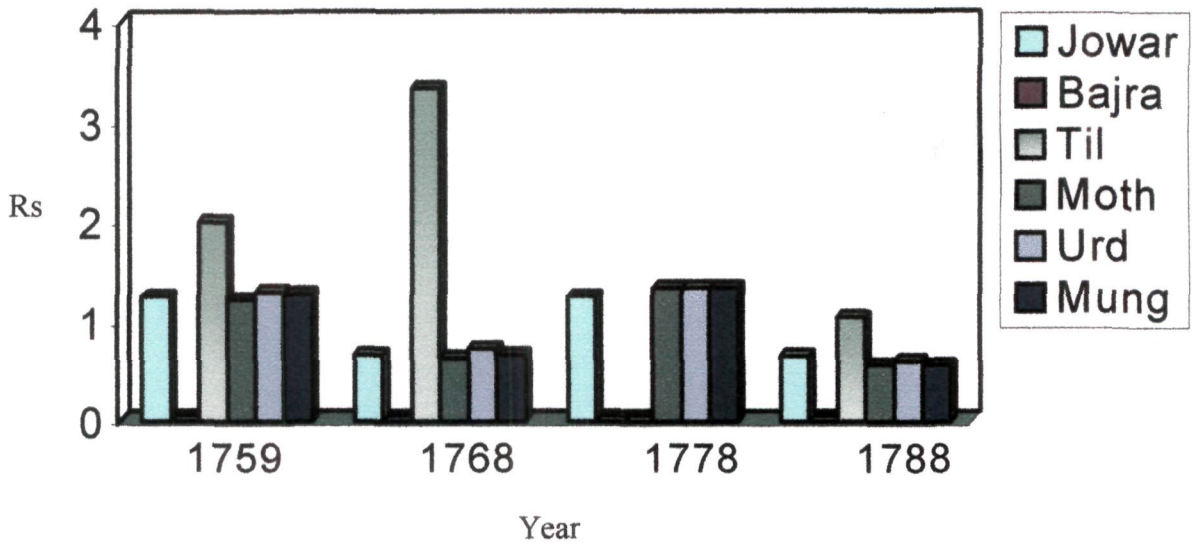
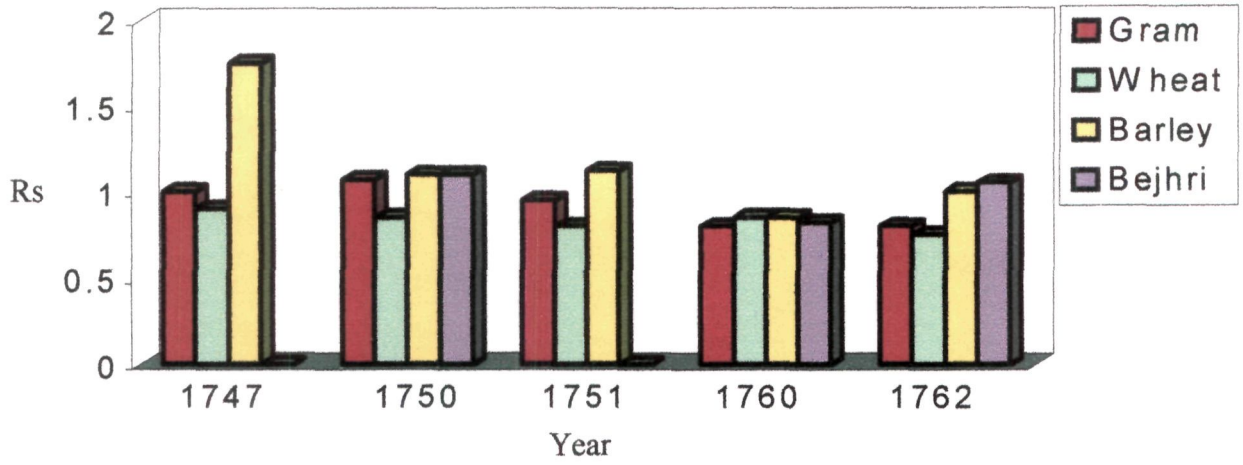


Figure 3

***Qasba Pargana*- Naraina**

(Rupees/*Man*)

Rabi



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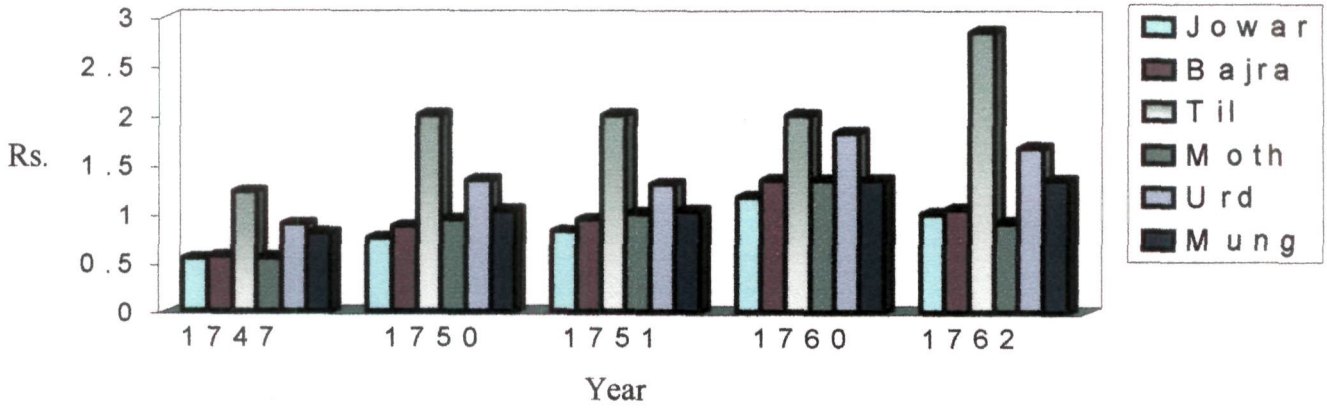
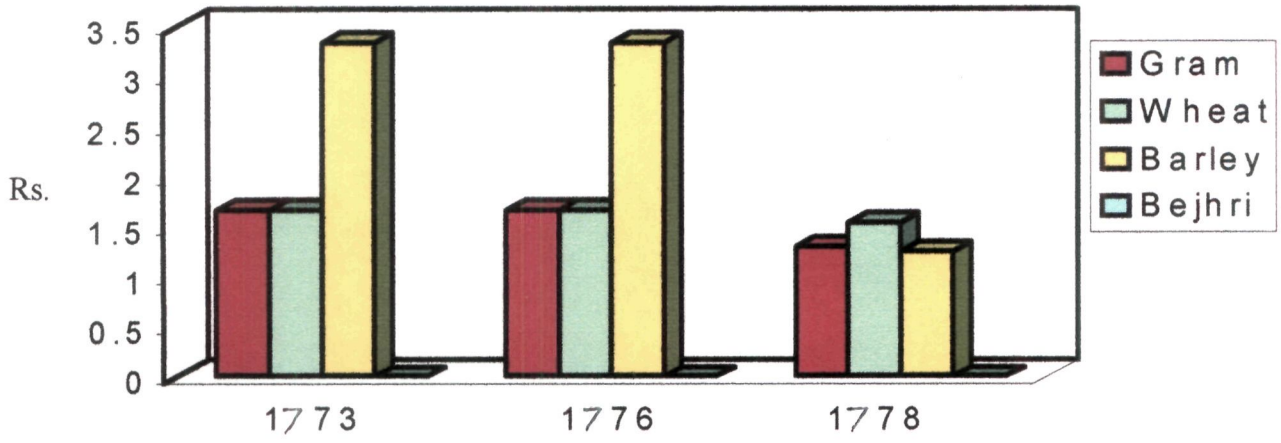


Figure 4

***Qasba Pargana*- Sanbhar**

(Rupees/*Man*)

Rabi



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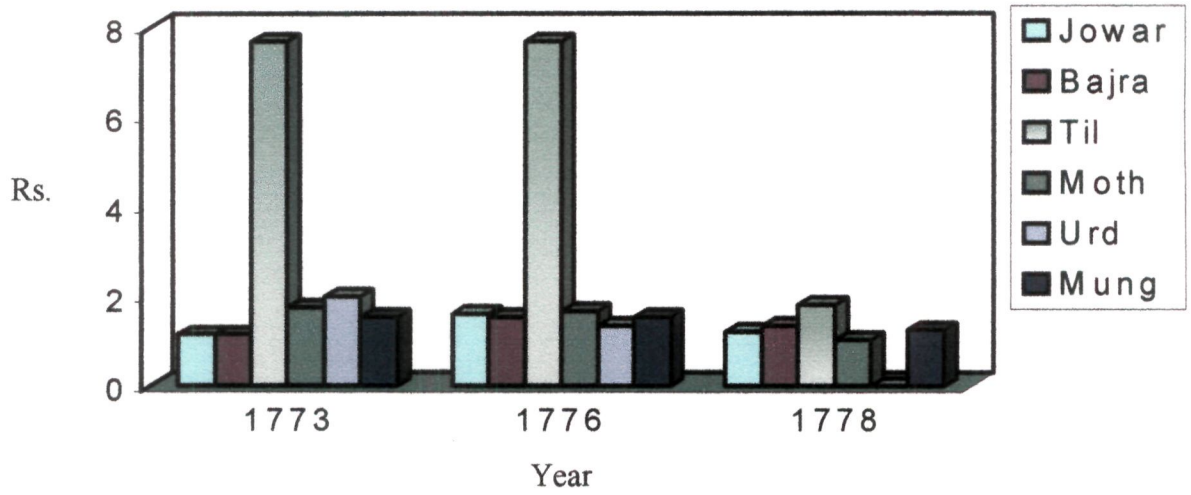
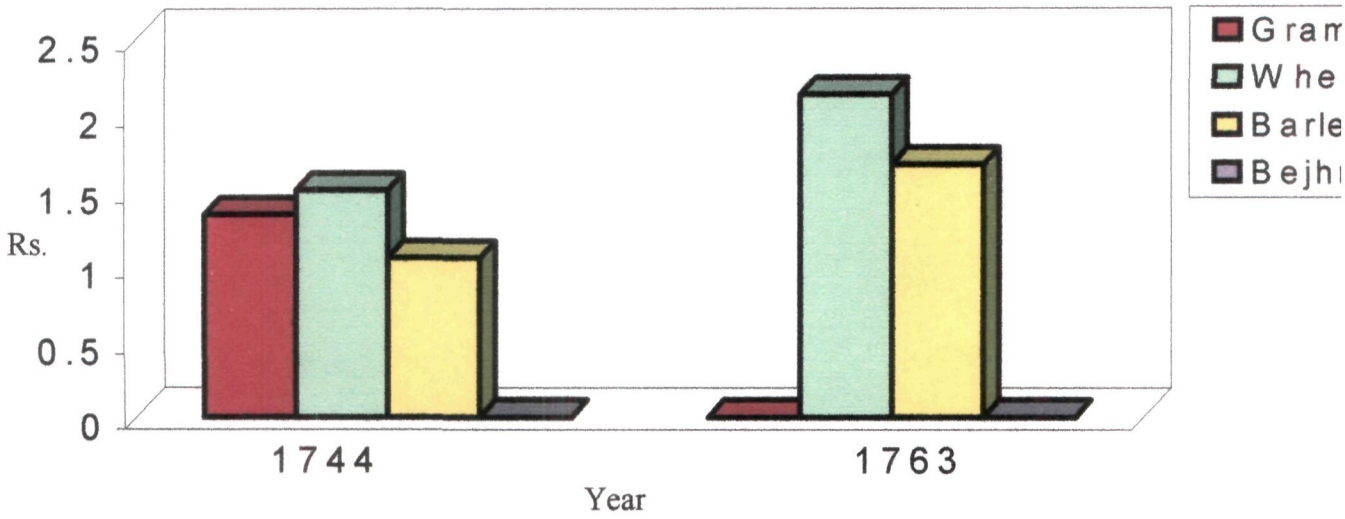


Figure 5

***Qasba Pargana*- Antela**

(Rupees/*Man*)

Rabi



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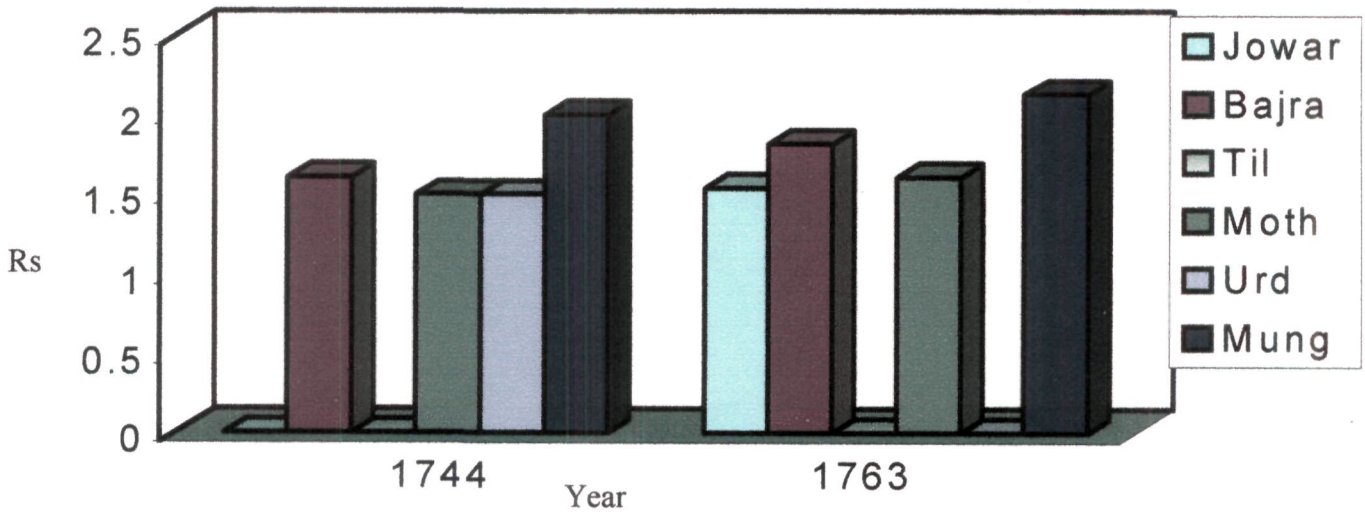
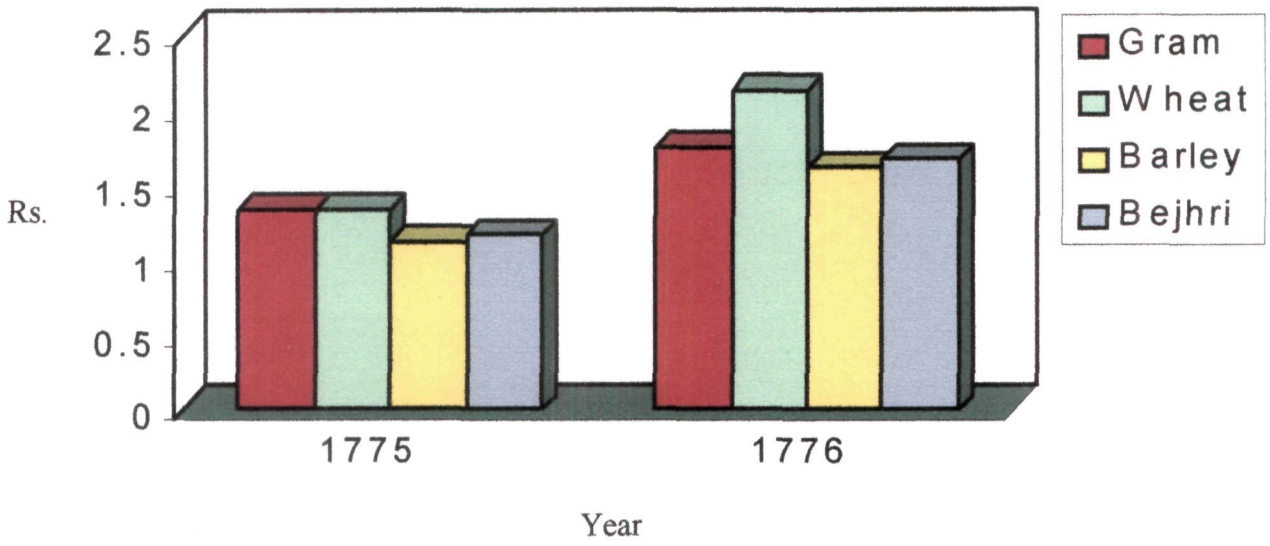


Figure 6

***Qasba Pargana* - Kama**

(Rupees/*Man*)

Rabi



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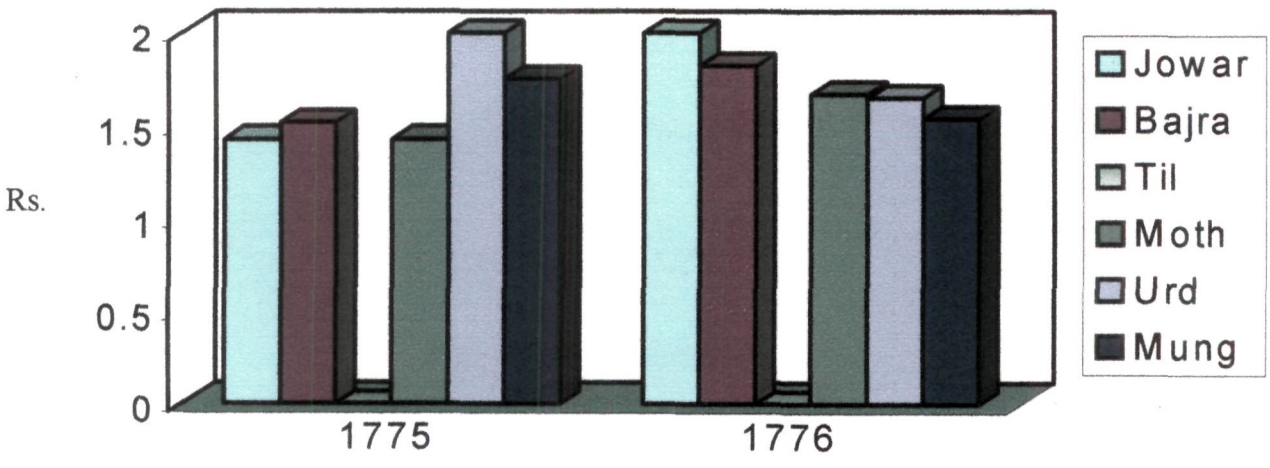
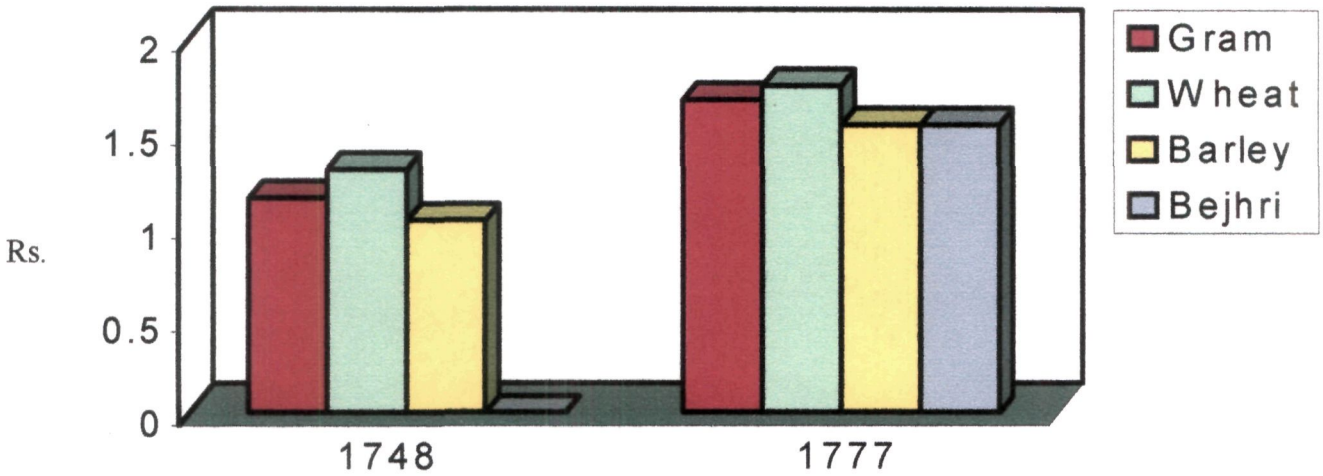


Figure 7

***Qasba Pargana* - Udai**

(Rupees/*Man*)

Rabi



Kharif

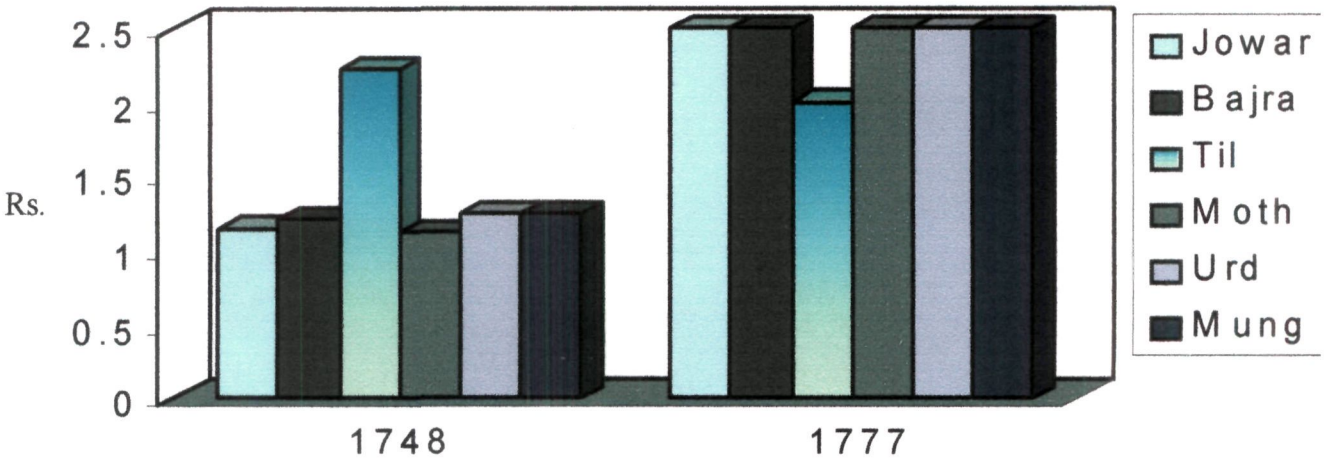
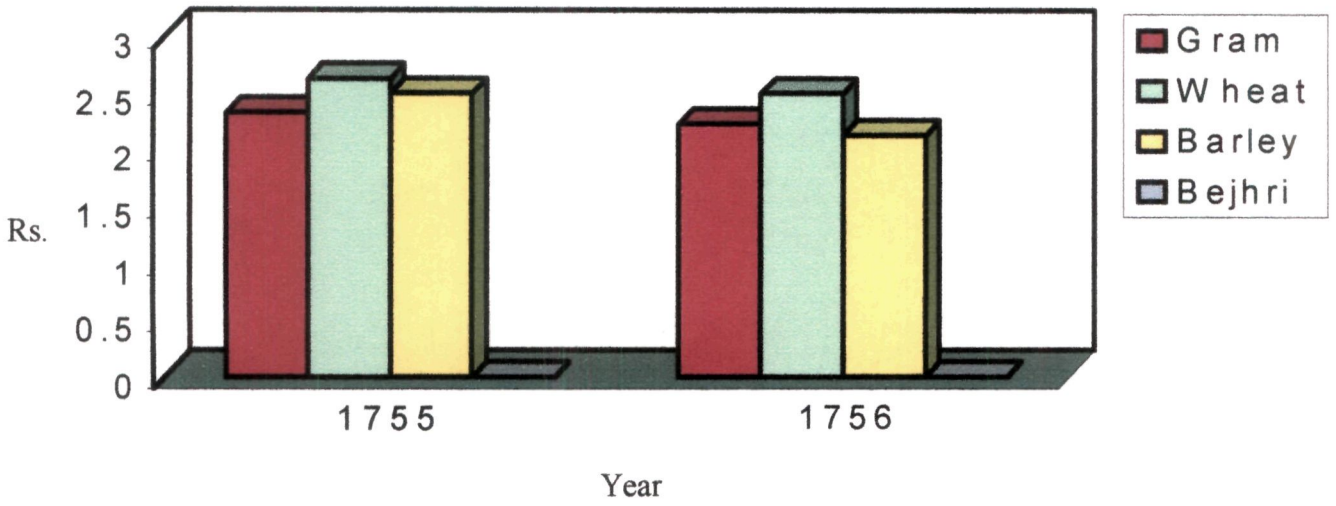


Figure 8

***Qasba Pargana*- Paota**

(Rupees/*Man*)

Rabi



Kharif

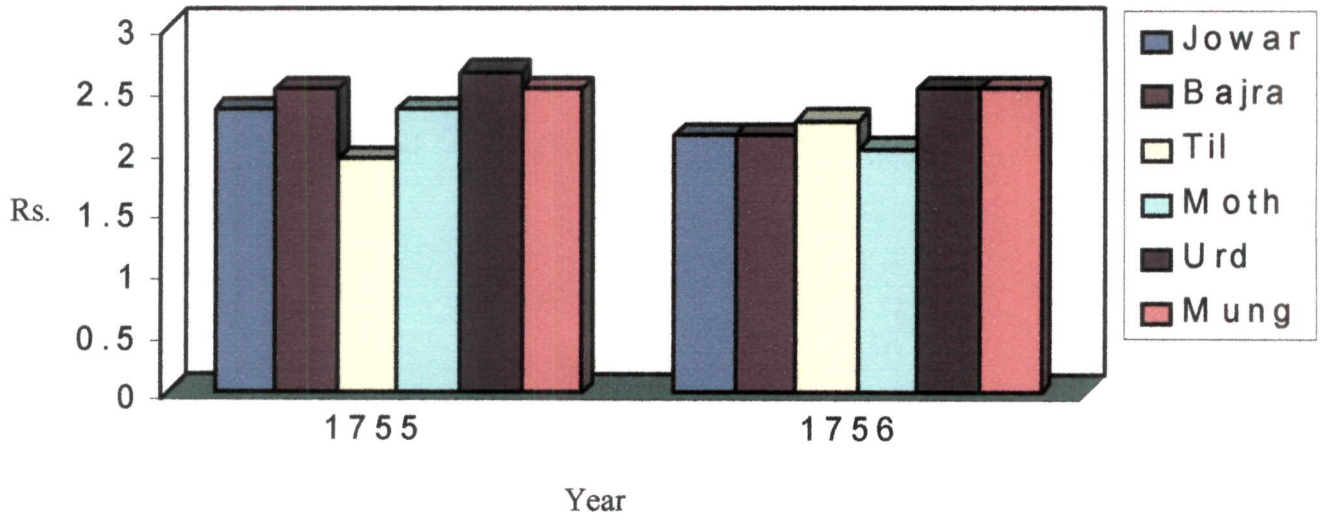


Table 1

Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Qasba Pargana – Toda Rai Singh

Crops	V.S. 1816/1759 *Asoj Sudi*		V.S. 1817/1760 *Margshri Vadi*	
	4, Tue	5, Wed	6, Fri	15, Sat
Wheat	0.60	0.60	0.40,0.42	0.40,0.42
Flour	0.55	0.55	0.37	0.42
Clarified Butter	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.13
Rice	0.30,0.35,0.42	0.30,0.37,0.42	0.32,0.37,0.47	0.32,0.37,0.50
Barley	0.77	0.75	0.60,0.66	0.60,0.66
Jowar	0.77	0.76	0.65	0.70
Bejhri	0.72	0.72	0.60	0.62
Gram	0.61	0.61	0.42,.43	0.43,0.47
Bajra	0.77	0.77	0.65	0.69
Mung (Black)	0.37	0.37	0.50	0.47
Mung (Green)	0.35	0.37	0.46	0.45
Moth	0.50	0.50	0.57	0.56
Urd	0.55	0.55	0.65	0.66
Mung Palse	0.33	0.33	0.42	0.40
Urd Pulse	0.48	0.50	0.57	0.57
Gur	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.27
Garari	0.62	0.62	0.82	0.87
Fine Flour	0.40	0.15	0.30	0.31
Flour of Gram Pulse	0.42	0.16	0.30	0.30
Til	0.42	0.42	0.60	0.50
Oil	0.16	0.16	0.22	0.17
Cotton	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.16
Cucumber	1.12	0.12	1.67	1.67
San	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.40
Lunra	1.20	1.20	0.80	0.80
Makka	0.90	0.90	0.75	0.57
Chala	--	--	0.61	0.52
Alsi	--	--	--	--

Cont...

Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Qasba Pargana – Toda Rai Singh

Crops	V.S. 1819/1762 *Baisakh Vadi*		V.S. 1820/1763 *Margshri Vadi*	
	4, Sat	5, Sun	8, Tue	9, Wed
Wheat	0.72,0.77	0.75	0.68	0.69
Flour	0.62	0.67	0.62	0.61
Clarified Butter	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.12
Rice	0.32,0.52	0.32,0.52	0.27,0.35,0.42	0.27,0.35,0.45
Barley	1.12	1.12	0.85	0.85
Jowar	1.12	1.12	0.93,0.97	0.95
Bejhri	1.12	1.12	0.81	0.82
Gram	1.12	1.12	0.76	0.77
Bajra	--	--	0.85	0.83
Mung (Black)	0.70	0.67	0.55	0.56
Mung (Green)	0.67	0.65	0.52	0.53
Moth	0.87	0.87	0.75	0.76
Urd	0.75	0.75	0.63	0.62
Mung Palse	0.61	0.58	0.22	0.48
Urd Pulse	0.66	0.66	0.56	0.55
Gur	0.31	0.31	0.48,0.25	0.23,0.25
Garari	0.85	0.85	0.76	0.77
Fine Flour	0.50	0.50	0.47	0.46
Flour of Gram Pulse	0.75	0.75	0.52	0.52
Til	0.45	0.40	0.38	0.38
Oil	0.16,0.19	0.21,0.19	0.41	0.16
Cotton	0.41	0.16	0.16	0.18
Cucumber	1.50	1.50	1.33	1.33
San	0.45	0.45	0.65	0.31
Lunra	1.75	1.75	1.62,1.87	1.62,1.87
Makka	--	--	0.93	0.93
Chala	--	--	--	--
Alsi	0.62	0.62	--	--

Cont...

Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Qasba Pargana – Toda Rai Singh

Crops	V.S. 1824/1767 *Jaith Vadi*		V.S. 1827/1770 *Bhadra Sudi*	
	7, Sat	8, Sun	8, Tue	9, Wed
Wheat	1.27	1.27	1.20	1.20
Flour	1.07	1.07	1.02	1.02
Clarified Butter	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.15
Rice	0.43,0.60,0.70	0.45,0.60,0.70	0.36,0.62	0.35,0.50,0.62
Barley	1.75,3.00	1.75,3.00	2.17	2.17
Jowar	2.00	2.00	2.87	2.87
Bejhri	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00
Gram	1.95	1.95	1.75	1.75
Bajra	1.75	1.75	3.00	3.00
Mung (Black)	0.95	0.95	--	--
Mung (Green)	0.87	0.90	0.57	0.57
Moth	1.87	1.87	1.25	1.25
Urd	0.92	0.95	1.10	1.10
Mung Palse	0.75	0.77	0.52	0.52
Urd Pulse	0.80	0.82	0.95	0.95
Gur	0.41,0.46	0.16,0.46	0.30,0.35	0.30,0.35
Garari	1.27	1.27	1.12	1.12
Fine Flour	0.85	0.85	0.80	0.80
Flour of Gram Pulse	1.30	1.30	1.15	1.15
Til	0.95	0.95	1.05	1.05
Oil	0.42	0.42	0.39	0.38
Cotton	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.25
Cucumber	1.57	1.57	--	--
San	0.65	0.65	0.37	0.37
Lunra	2.25	2.25	1.87	1.87
Makka	--	--	--	--
Chala	--	--	--	--
Alsi	1.30	1.30	--	--

Cont...

Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Qasba Pargana – Toda Rai Singh

Crops	V.S. 1831/1774 *Magh Vadi*		V.S. 1832/1775 *Asoj Vadi*	
	9, Wed	10, Thu	9, Mon	10, Tue
Wheat	0.78	0.77	1.07	1.07
Flour	0.71	0.71	0.93	0.93
Clarified Butter	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.15
Rice	0.41,0.62,0.72	0.41,0.62,0.72	0.37,0.43,0.52	0.37,0.43,0.52
Barley	--	--	1.57	1.57
Jowar	1.50	1.50	1.70	1.70
Bejhri	--	--	1.55	1.55
Gram	0.87	0.90	1.55	1.55
Bajra	1.47	1.47	--	--
Mung (Black)	--	--	--	--
Mung (Green)	0.85	0.85	0.72	0.72
Moth	1.07	1.07	0.85	0.85
Urd	1.02	1.02	1.05	1.05
Mung Palse	0.97	0.72	0.63	0.63
Urd Pulse	0.61	0.85	0.96	0.91
Gur	0.32,0.37	0.35,0.37	0.25	0.22,0.25
Garari	1.25,1.00	1.25,1.00	--	--
Fine Flour	0.52	0.51	0.72	0.72
Flour of Gram Pulse	0.57	0.60	1.02	1.02
Til	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.80
Oil	0.45	0.40	0.36	0.36
Cotton	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.15
Cucumber	1.60	1.60	--	--
San	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.42
Lunra	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.10
Makka	1.50	1.50	--	--
Chala	--	--	--	--
Alsi	--	--	--	--

Cont...

Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Qasba Pargana – Toda Rai Singh

Crops	V.S. 1836/1779 *Magh Vadi*		V.S. 1837/1780 *Chait Vadi*	
	12, Thu	13, Fri	8, Sat	9, Sun
Wheat	0.62	0.87	0.78	0.78
Flour	0.55	0.55	0.70	0.70
Clarified Butter	0.21	0.16	0.18	0.18
Rice	0.40,0.45,0.50	0.40,0.45,0.52	0.45,0.52,0.65	0.45,0.52,0.65
Barley	--	--	0.96	0.96
Jowar	0.75	0.77	0.95	0.95
Bejhri	--	--	--	--
Gram	0.70	0.65	0.85	0.85
Bajra	--	--	--	--
Mung (Black)	0.55	0.56	--	--
Mung (Green)	--	--	0.72	0.72
Moth	0.60	0.60	1.02	0.95
Urd	0.52	0.52	0.80	0.80
Mung Palse	0.47	0.45	0.63	0.63
Urd Pulse	0.46	0.43	0.70	0.70
Gur	0.36	0.36	0.30	0.30
Garari	0.87	0.90	1.15	1.15
Fine Flour	0.42	0.42	0.52	0.52
Flour of Gram Pulse	0.45	0.45	0.57	0.57
Til	0.52	0.52	0.87	0.87
Oil	0.26	0.26	0.41	0.41
Cotton	0.21	0.21	0.32	0.32
Cucumber	1.35	1.35	1.87	1.87
San	0.75	0.75	0.65	0.65
Lunra	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Makka	--	--	--	--
Chala	--	--	--	--
Alsi	--	--	--	--

Cont...

Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Qasba Pargana – Toda Rai Singh

Crops	V.S. 1838/1781 *Jaith Sudi*		V.S. 1839/1782 *Sawan Sudi*	
	2, Tue	3, Wed	3, Fri	4, Sat
Wheat	1.25	1.25	1.17	1.17
Flour	1.10	1.10	1.02	1.07
Clarified Butter	0.65	0.20	0.13	0.13
Rice	0.45,0.62,0.75	0.45,0.62,0.75	0.35,0.42,0.52	0.35,0.42,0.52
Barley	2.17	2.17	1.20	1.20
Jowar	2.17	2.17	1.22	1.22
Bejhri	2.12	2.12	1.15	1.15
Gram	2.05	2.05	1.27	1.27
Bajra	--	--	--	--
Mung (Black)	--	--	0.87	0.87
Mung (Green)	1.07	1.07	--	--
Moth	1.37	1.37	--	--
Urd	1.17	1.17	1.00	1.00
Mung Palse	0.95	0.95	0.77	0.77
Urd Pulse	1.02	1.02	0.87	0.87
Gur	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27
Garari	1.12	1.12	--	--
Fine Flour	0.82	0.82	0.78	0.78
Flour of Gram Pulse	1.12	1.12	0.86	0.85
Til	0.85	0.85	0.65	0.65
Oil	0.40	0.40	0.30	0.30
Cotton	0.29	0.29	0.21	0.46
Cucumber	1.87	1.87	1.75	1.75
San	0.67	0.67	0.40	0.40
Lunra	2.05	2.05	1.43	1.43
Makka	--	--	--	--
Chala	--	--	--	--
Alsi	1.25	1.25	--	--

Table 2

Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Qasba Pargana – Khandari

Crops	V.S. 1816/1758 *Baisakh Sudi*		V.S. 1818/1761 *Magh Vadi*	
	5, Sun	6, Mon	7, Sat	8, Sun
Jowar	0.80	0.80	0.60	0.60
Barley	085	085	0.57	0.57
Moth	0.82	0.82	0.53	0.53
Mung	0.78	0.78	0.56	0.56
Urd	0.77	0.77	0.56	0.56
Gram	0.77	0.77	0.57	0.57
Wheat	0.52,0.60	0.52,0.60	0.46	0.46
Clarified butter	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.10
Gur	0.30,0.32	0.30,0.32	0.30,0.35	0.30,0.35
Rice	0.32,0.35	0.32,0.35	0.23,0.27	0.23,0.27
Molasses	0.10,0.12	0.10,0.12	0.36	0.36
Til	0.51	0.51	0.09,0.12	0.09,0.12
Oil	0.25	0.25	0.17	0.17
Unclarified butter	0.70	0.70	0.56	0.56
Cotton	0.17	0.17	0.04	0.04
Aafu	0.21	0.21	0.16	0.16
Tobacco	0.25	0.25	0.07	0.07

Cont...

Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Qasba Pargana – Khandari

Crops	V.S. 1819/1762 *Asoj Sudi*		V.S. 1820/1763 *Phalgun Vadi*	
	6, Sat	7, Sun	10, Sun	11, Mon
Jowar	0.70	0.70	0.76	0.76
Barley	--	--	--	--
Moth	0.57	0.57	0.65	0.70
Mung	0.57	0.57	0.55	0.55
Urd	0.57	0.60	0.57	0.50
Gram	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Wheat	0.45	0.45	0.60	0.60
Clarified butter	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Gur	0.27,0.30	0.27,0.30	0.21	0.21
Rice	0.25,0.27	0.25, 0.27	0.20,0.25	0.20,0.25
Molasses	0.10, 0.12	0.10,0.12	0.07	0.07
Til	0.13	0.13	0.30	0.30
Oil	0.30	0.30	0.15	0.15
Unclarified butter	0.62	0.62	0.25	0.03
Cotton	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.12
Aafu	0.17	0.17	0.25	0.25
Tobacco	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07

Cont...

Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Qasba Pargana – Khandari

Crops	V.S. 1823/1766 Asoj Vadi		V.S. 1825/1768 Asar Sudi	
	14, Fri	15, Sat	8, Tue	9, Wed
Jowar	1.68	1.75	1.60	1.60
Barley	--	--	--	--
Moth	0.90	0.90	1.57	1.57
Mung	0.60	0.60	1.50	1.50
Urd	0.62	0.65	1.37	1.37
Gram	0.87	0.90	1.57	1.57
Wheat	0.57	0.60	1.00	1.00
Clarified butter	0.12	0.12	0.08	0.08
Gur	0.27,0.32	0.27,0.32	0.37,0.62	0.37,0.62
Rice	0.42,0.50	0.42,0.50	0.40,0.50	0.40,0.50
Molasses	0.07,0.10	0.07,0.10	0.15,0.12	0.12,0.15
Til	0.30	0.65	0.65	0.65
Oil	0.62	0.30	0.31	0.31
Unclarified butter	0.87	0.87	0.02	0.02
Cotton	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.11
Aafu	--	--	0.27	0.27
Tobacco	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.07

Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Qasba Pargana – Khandari

Crops	V.S. 1830/1773 *Chait Vadi*		V.S. 1834/1777 *Bhadava Sudi*	
	3, Wed	4, Thu	3, Wed	4, Thur
Jowar	150	150	0.83	0.85
Barley	--	--	--	--
Moth	1.50	1.50	0.87	0.87
Mung	1.25	1.25	0.87	0.87
Urd	0.85	0.85	0.80	0.80
Gram	1.37	1.37	0.85	0.87
Wheat	0.80	0.80	0.72	0.72
Clarified butter	0.10	0.10	0.16	0.16
Gur	0.32,0.40	0.32,0.40	0.28,0.37	0.28,0.37
Rice	0.40,0.50	0.40,0.50	0.32,0.40	0.35,0.42
Molasses	0.12,0.13	0.12,0.13	0.10,0.37	0.10,0.12
Til	0.47	0.47	0.68	0.68
Oil	0.21	0.21	0.32	0.32
Unclarified butter	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.97
Cotton	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.17
Aafu	0.25	0.12	0.27	0.27
Tobacco	0.12	0.12	0.25	0.25

Cont...

Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Qasba Pargana – Khandari

Crops	V.S. 1835/1778 *Asoj Sudi*		V.S. 1844/1787 *Pos Sudi*	
	12, Thur	13, Fri	3, Thur	4, Fri
Jowar	0.80	0.80	2.50	2.50
Barley	--	--	--	--
Moth	0.75	0.75	2.62	2.62
Mung	0.75	0.75	1.62	1.62
Urd	0.75	0.75	1.37	1.37
Gram	0.57	0.57	1.37	1.37
Wheat	0.50	0.50	0.87	0.87
Clarified butter	0.15	--	0.15	0.15
Gur	0.32,0.37	0.32,0.37	0.40,0.47	0.40,0.47
Rice	0.32,0.40	0.32,0.40	0.45,0.55	0.45,0.55
Molasses	0.11,0.12	0.11,0.12	0.12,0.15	0.12,0.15
Til	0.75	0.75	0.02	0.02
Oil	0.32	0.32	0.46	0.46
Unclarified butter	0.87	0.87	0.55	0.55
Cotton	0.11	0.11	0.18	0.18
Aafu	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Tobacco	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.50

Table 3

Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Qasba Pargana – Naraina

Crops	V.S. 1807/1750 *Baisakh Vadi*		V.S. 1808/1751 *Baisakh Sudi*	
	4, Wed	5, Thur	8, Mon	10, Sun
Wheat	0.78,0.85	0.80,0.85	0.80,0.85	0.80,0.85
Barley	1.12	1.17	1.12	1.12
Gram	1.07	1.07	0.85	0.85
Bejri	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.05
Gojai	1.07	1.05	1.05	1.05
Jowar	1.07	1.07	1.22	1.22
Bajra	1.07	1.15	1.15	1.15
Moth	1.07	1.07	1.00	1.00
Mung	0.80	0.92	0.97	0.97
Urd	0.75	0.75	0.80	0.80
Munge pulse	0.80	0.65	0.90	0.90
Urd pulse	0.70	0.85	0.70	0.70
Flour	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Coarse Flour	0.95	0.85	0.97	0.97
Rice	0.37,0.42	0.37,0.42	0.37,0.42	0.37,0.42
Gur	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.32
Sakarkand	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Clarified butter	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Oil	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Til	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Lunra	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.10
Molasses	--	--	--	--

Cont...

Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Qasba Pargana – Naraina

Crops	V.S. 1817/1760 *Asarh Sudi*		V.S. 1819/1762 *Magh Sudi*	
	9, Fri	10, Sat	7, Fri	8, Fri
Wheat	0.55,0.62	0.55,0.87	0.50,0.75	0.50,0.75
Barley	0.85	0.85	1.00	1.00
Gram	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Bejri	0.83	0.82	1.05	1.05
Gojai	0.83	0.82	1.05	1.05
Jowar	0.85	0.85	1.00	1.00
Bajra	0.75	0.75	0.95	0.95
Moth	0.80	0.80	1.10	1.10
Mung	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Urd	0.55	0.55	0.60	0.60
Munge pulse	0.62	0.62	0.65	0.65
Urd pulse	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.50
Flour	0.52	0.52	0.65	0.65
Coarse Flour	--	--	1.00	1.00
Rice	0.20,0.27	0.22,0.27	0.20,0.30	0.20,0.25,0.30
Gur	0.17,0.18	0.17,0.18	0.25	0.25
Sakarkand	0.15	0.15	0.22	0.22
Clarified butter	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Oil	0.22	0.22	0.15	0.15
Til	0.50	0.50	0.32	0.32
Lunra	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.07
Molasses	0.10,0.11	0.10,0.11	0.10,0.12	0.10,0.12

Table 4

Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Qasba Pargana – Sanbhar

Crops	V.S. 1830/1773 *Chait Sudi*	V.S. 1833/1776 *Phalgun Vadi*	V.S. 1835/1778 *Magh Sudi*	
	4, Wed	8, Tue	5, Thur	6, Fri
Kamodi	0.22,0.24	0.21,0.23	--	--
Barley	0.27,0.30	0.27,0.05	0.78,0.80	0.78,0.80
Sugar	0.07	0.07	--	--
Rice	0.10,0.12	0.10,0.12	0.22,0.38	0.22,0.38
Gur	0.22,0.23	0.21,0.20	0.27,0.30	0.27,0.30
Wheat *(Kathya)*	0.57,0.60	0.58,0.62	0.60,0.61	0.60,0.61
Wheat *(Bazya)*	0.60,0.62	0.61,0.62	0.63,0.63	0.63,0.67
Jowar	0.60,0.62	0.61,0.62	0.82	0.82
Gram	0.55,0.57	0.58,0.57	0.77,0.78	0.77,0.78
Bajra	0.87,0.62	0.63,0.65	0.75,0.76	0.75,0.76
Moth	0.57,0.58	0.58,0.62	0.91,0.92	0.91,0.92
Mung	0.63,0.65	0.61,0.65	0.78,0.80	0.78,0.80
Gunwar	0.02,03	0.02,05	--	--
Urd	0.50	0.75	--	--
Clarified butter	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.10
Oil	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.25
Til	0.12	0.12	0.80	0.55
Cotton	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.11

Table 5

Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Qasba Pargana – Antela

Crops	V.S. 1799/1742 *Magh Vadi*		V.S. 1801/1744 *Chait Sudi*		V.S. 1820/1763 *Margshri Vadi*	
	2, Fri	3, Sat	2, Sat	3, Sun	3, Mon	4, Thur
Barley	0.75	0.75	0.95	0.62	0.60	0.60
Wheat	0.62	0.62	0.67	0.67	0.47	0.47
Jowar	0.77	0.77	--	--	0.65	0.65
Bajra	0.70	0.70	0.62	0.62	0.55	0.55
Moth	0.52	0.52	0.67	0.67	0.62	0.55
Mung	0.45	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.47	0.45
Flour	0.50	0.50	0.57	0.57	0.40	0.40
Coarse Flour	0.62	0.62	0.75	0.75	--	0.50
Rice	0.17,0.20	0.17,0.20	0.17,0.22	0.20,0.42	0.20,0.50	0.17,0.20
Clarified butter	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.03
Gur	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.17
Root of Sugar Candy	0.17	0.02	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Oil	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.07
Cotton	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.03
Yarn	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Til	0.27	0.27	--	--	0.20	0.20
Gram	--	--	0.75	0.75	--	--
Sarso	--	--	0.50	0.50	--	--

Table 6

Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Qasba Pargana – Udai

Crops	V.S. 1805/1748 *Asarh Vadi*		V.S. 1834/1777 *Magh Sudi*	
	8, Thur	9, Fri	1, Fri	2, Sat
Wheat	0.77,0.78	0.77,0.78	0.55,0.56	0.55,0.56
Flour	0.67,0.68	0.67,0.68	0.50,0.51	0.50,0.51
Rice Type A	0.35,0.37	0.37,0.38	0.32	0.32
Type B	0.36,0.35	0.37,0.38	0.37	0.37
Type C	0.55,0.56	0.54,0.55	--	--
Type D	0.50,0.51	0.50,0.51	--	--
Barley	0.97,0.98	0.97,0.98	0.65,0.66	0.65,0.66
Gram	0.87,0.88	0.87,0.88	0.60,0.61	0.60,0.61
Bajra	0.80,0.81	0.82,0.83	0.40,0.41	0.40,0.41
Til	0.45,0.46	0.45,0.46	0.50,0.51	0.50,0.51
Jowar	0.20,0.21	0.87,0.88	0.40,0.41	0.40,0.41
Moth	0.90,0.91	0.90,0.91	0.40,0.41	0.40,0.41
Urd	0.80,0.81	0.80,0.81	0.40,0.41	0.40,0.41
Mung	0.80,0.81	0.80,0.81	0.40,0.41	0.40,0.41
Oil	0.20,0.21	0.20,0.21	0.20	0.20
Til	0.45,0.46	--	--	--
Clarified butter	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.17
Gur	0.27,0.28	0.27,0.28	0.37	0.37
Molasses	0.10,0.11	0.10,0.11	--	--
Coarse Flour	0.85	0.85	0.58,0.57	0.57,0.58
Urd pulse	0.70,0.71	0.70,0.71	0.35,0.37	0.35,0.37
Mung pulse	0.70	0.70,0.71	0.35,0.37	0.35,0.37
Lunra	0.03,0.04	0.03,0.04	0.80,0.81	0.80,0.81

Table 7

Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Qasba Pargana – Prayagpur

Crops	V.S. 1801/1744 *Magh Sudi*		V.S. 1829/1772 *Posh Sudi*	
	14, Mon	15, Tue	12, Mon	11, Sun
Wheat	0.75	0.50	0.70	0.70
Barley	0.62	0.65	0.85	0.85
Gram	0.45	0.45	0.62	0.87
Mung	0.55	0.55	0.82	0.82
Urd	0.50	0.50	0.70	0.70
Moth	0.65	0.65	0.97	0.97
Bajra	0.65	0.65	0.82	0.82
Jowar	0.67	0.67	0.02	0.02
Clarified butter	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.10
Rice	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
Moth	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Molasses	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06
Batasha	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.05
Oil (*mitha*)	0.11	0.11	0.17	0.17
Oil (*Karuwa*)	0.11	0.11	0.17	0.17
Gur	0.18	0.18	0.35	0.35
Root of Sugarcandy	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.15
Cotton	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.11
Yarn	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06
Sarso	0.37	0.37	0.56	0.56
Oil	0.30	0.30	0.43	0.43
Flour	0.45	0.45	0.57	0.57
Lunra	0.87	0.87	0.02	0.02
Gunwar	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05

Table 8

Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Qasba Pargana – Paota

Crops	V.S. 1817/1755 *Margshri Vadi*		V.S. 1813/1756 *Bhadawa Sudi*	
	1, Wed	2, Thur	3, Fri	4, Sat
Wheat	0.37,0.38	0.37,0.38	0.42,0.47	0.35,0.42
Barley	0.40,0.41	0.40,0.41	0.50	0.47
Gram	0.42	0.42	0.45	0.40
Jowar	0.43	0.43	0.47	0.47
Bajra	0.41	0.41	0.47	0.47
Moth	0.43	0.43	0.45	0.50
Mung	0.40	0.40	0.30,0.42	0.37,0.40
Urd	0.37,0.40	0.37,0.38	0.37,0.42	0.37,0.42
Oil	0.52	0.52	0.45	0.45
Sarso	0.80	0.80	0.65	0.65
Til	0.22	0.22	0.17,0.20	0.17,0.20
Gur	0.20,0.22	0.20,0.22	0.22,0.30	0.22,0.30
Rice	0.25,0.27	0.25,0.27	0.30,0.35	0.30,0.35
Clarified butter	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.10
Bura	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.10
Batasha	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.10
Singhara	0.25	0.25	0.37	0.37
Salt	0.80,0.87	0.80,0.87	0.75	0.75
Cotton	0.17	0.17	0.20	0.20
Coarse Flour	0.36	0.36	0.45	0.45

Table 9

Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Qasba Pargana – Kama

Crops	V.S. 1832/1775 *Jaith Sudi*		V.S. 1833/1776 *Asoj Sudi*	
	1, Sat	2, Sun	10, Mon	11, Thur
Wheat	0.73,0.75	0.73,0.75	0.45,0.47,0.48	0.45,0.47,0.48
Flour	0.62	0.62,0.65	0.43	0.43
Coarse Flour	0.75	0.75	0.52	0.52
Urd	0.50,0.52	0.50,0.52	0.55,0.60	0.55,0.60
Mung	0.55,0.60	0.55,0.60	0.60,0.67	0.60,0.67
Moth	0.67,0.70	0.67,0.70	0.60	0.60
Gram	0.73,0.75	0.73,0.75	0.55,0.57	0.55,0.57
Gochani	0.82,0.85	0.82,0.85	0.57,0.58	0.55,0.57
Gojro	0.82,0.85	0.80,0.82	0.57,0.58	0.57,0.58
Bejhri	0.85,0.87	0.85,0.87	0.60	0.60
Jowar	0.67,0.72	0.67,0.72	0.50	0.50
Bajra	0.65,0.67	0.65,0.67	0.55	0.55
Barley	0.87,0.90	0.85,0.87	0.60,0.62	0.60,0.62
Urd pulse	0.47,0.50	0.47,0.50	0.51	0.51
Mung pulse	0.50,0.52	0.50,0.52	0.55	0.55
Rice (Type 1)	0.30,0.31	0.30,0.31	0.37,0.40	0.37,0.40
Rice (Type 2)	0.21,0.23	0.21,0.23	0.25,0.22	0.25,0.22
Sanbhari (Salt)	0.40,0.47	0.41,0.47	0.42,0.50	0.42,0.50
Gur	0.25,0.26	0.25	0.25,0.22	0.25,0.22
Sugar	0.23,0.25	0.25	0.23,0.25	0.23,0.25
Clarified butter	0.05,0.07	0.0.7	0.10	0.10
Oil	0.15,0.15	0.15	0.20	0.20

Table 10

Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Qasba Pargana – Malpura

Crops	V.S. 1827/1770 *Asoj Sudi*	
	13, Thur	14, Fri
Wheat [*Bazya*]	1.12	1.12
Wheat [*Kathya*]	1.25	1.25
Gram	2.33	3.00
Barley	2.33	2.07
Bejhri	3.07	2.07
Gojai	2.00	2.00
Jowar	2.52	2.52
Bajra	2.35	2.35
Moth	1.22	1.22
Mung	1.10	1.10
Urd	1.10	1.10
Lunra	2.75	2.75
Gur	0.32,0.35	0.32,0.35
Clarified butter	0.15	0.15
Oil	0.38	0.38
Til	0.90	0.90
Cotton	0.30	0.30
Raw Cotton	0.10	--
Rice (Type – 1)	0.40	0.47
Rice (Type – 2)	0.72	0.45
Flour of wheat (*Kathya*)	0.97	0.97
Flour of wheat (*Bazya*)	1.07	1.07
Moth pulse	1.25	--
Mung pulse	0.93	--
Urd pulse	0.95	0.95

Table 11

Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Lashkar Jafkot

Crops	V.S. 1818/1761 *Baisakh Vadi*	
	12, Tue	**13, Wed**
Rice (Type 1)	0.13,0.15	0.13,0.15
Rice (Type 2)	0.17,0.18	0.17,0.18
Mung Pulse	0.30,0.31	0.30,0.31
Urd pulse	0.95,1.00,1.05	0.85,0.90
Clarified butter	0.02,0.03	0.02,0.03
Oil	0.13	0.13
Gur	0.13,0.15	0.10,0.13
Molasses	0.05,0.06	0.05,0.07
Molasses bark	0.05,0.06	0.07
Wheat	3.07	3.05
Gram	2.50,2.55,2.62	1.62,1.75,1.87
Moth	0.72,0.80	0.70,0.80
Mung	0.30,0.35	0.32,0.37
Urd	1.00,1.07	0.97,1.00,1.05
Mung Black	1.00,1.02,1.05	0.82,0.87
Jowar	3.00	3.00
Flour (Wheat)	0.82,0.90	0.85,0.90
Flour (Jowar)	1.00	--
Lunra	1.00,1.25	1.00,1.25

Table 12

Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Qasba Pargana – Sekhawati

Crops	V.S. 1823/1766 *Chait Vadi*	
	1, Mon	2, Tue
Mung	0.67	0.67
Rice (Type 1)	0.17,0.18	0.17,0.18
Rice (Type 2)	0.25	0.25
Mung pulse	0.60	0.60
Clarified butter	0.05,0.06	0.05,0.06
Wheat	0.47,0.50	0.50,0.56
Flour	0.40,0.55	0.42,0.57
Moth	0.77,0.82	0.85,0.90
Urd pulse	0.50	0.50
Bajra	1.00	1.00
Flour *(Bajra)*	0.77	0.75
Flour (Barley)	0.77	0.77
Gur	0.25	0.25
Root of sugar candy	0.17	0.17
Oil	0.12	0.12
Molasses	0.05	0.05
Lunra	1.02	0.87

Table 13

Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Qasba Pargana – Ajeerpur

Crops	V.S. 1822/1765 *Asar Sudi*	
	3, Wed	6, Sat
Rice	0.50,0.55,0.67	0.50,0.55,0.67
Wheat	1.43,1.45	1.43,1.45
Flour	1.47	1.47
Barley	2.25,2.30	2.25,2.30
Gram	1.62	1.62
Coarse Flour	1.75,1.80	1.75,1.80
Bajra	1.87,1.93	1.87,1.93
Jowar	2.25,2.30	2.25,2.30
Moth	1.75,1.87	1.75,1.87
Mung	1.05,1.07	1.05,1.07
Urd	1.00,1.02	1.00,1.02
Sali	1.25	1.25
Til	0.75	0.75
Sarso	1.50	1.50
Gur	0.40,0.42,0.45	0.40,0.42,0.45
Clarified butter	6.25	6.25
Cotton	8.50	8.50
Molasses	5.00	5.00
Oil	0.35	0.35
Oil of *sarso*	0.40,1.00	0.40
Lunra	1.25	1.25
Peeper	1.00,1.06	1.06,1.12

Table 14

Harvest Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Rabi

Year	*Pargana*	Gram	Wheat	Barley	*Bejhri*	*Gochani*	*Gojai*	*Sarso*
1770	Malpura	0.56	1.05-1.07	0.76	0.66	0.76	0.87	0.73
1797	Malpura	0.40	0.68	0.45	0.43	--	--	0.65
1798	Malpura	0.44	0.59-0.67	0.45	0.48	--	--	0.63
1800	Malpura	0.54	0.77	0.61	0.51	--	0.64	0.92
1776	Malarna	0.72	0.83-0.84	0.65	0.66	0.72	0.85	0.77
1770	Mauzabad	0.90	0.97-1.30	0.97	1.00	--	--	0.98
1782	Mauzabad	0.49	0.76	0.45	0.48	--	--	0.56
1778	Phagi	0.95	1.00-1.13	0.79	0.87	--	0.92	1.25
1801	Phagi	0.55	0.61	0.52	--	--	0.57	--
1774	Kotputli	0.65	0.97	0.62	--	--	--	1.31
1777	Kotputli	0.85	1.15	0.84	--	--	--	1.25
1778	Kotputli	--	1.36	1.05	--	--	--	1.25
1767	Dausa	0.52	0.75	0.56	0.55	0.60	--	1.09
1772	ThanaGaziKa	0.51	0.82	0.56	0.49	0.70	--	1.02
1768	Khohri	0.48	0.86	0.58	0.61	0.61	0.71	1.60
1768	Udai	0.42	0.65	0.44	0.42	0.51	0.53	1.08
1782	Chatsu	0.78	0.99	0.65	0.80	--	0.67	--
1763	Niwai	1.73	1.76-1.82	1.32	1.46	--	1.43	2.27
1780	Prayagpur	--	2.22	1.75	--	--	--	2.40
1785	Toda Bhim	0.58	0.71	0.52	0.53	--	0.57	--
1788	Toda Bhim	0.63	0.76	0.62	--	--	--	--

Table 15

Harvest Prices of Agricultural Products (rupees/*man*)

Kharif

Year	*Pargana*	*Jowar*	*Bajra*	*Til*	*Moth*	*Urd*	*Singhara*	*Mung*
1770	Malpura	0.61	0.64	1.50	0.78	1.18	0.79	1.31
1787	Malpura	0.37	0.55	0.97	0.48	0.76	0.62	--
1789	Malpura	0.49	0.48	0.95	0.52	0.55	0.64	0.55
1797	Malpura	0.31	0.39	0.95	0.43	--	--	0.62
1798	Malpura	0.38	0.42	0.94	0.40	0.57	0.75	--
1800	Malpura	1.26	1.25	1.76	--	--	0.72	--
1775	Malarna	0.65	0.71	1.12	0.74	0.78	0.67	0.89
1776	Malarna	0.59	0.56	0.97	0.65	0.78	--	--
1781	Malarna	0.65	0.76	1.06	0.75	0.87	--	0.97
1770	Mauzabad	0.74	0.78	2.03	1.08	--	--	1.55
1774	Mauzabad	0.78	1.00	1.54	1.06	1.37	--	--
1782	Mauzabad	0.47	0.64	1.12	0.55	--	--	0.76
1783	Mauzabad	1.79	2.05	2.46	--	--	--	2.67
1778	Phagi	0.89	0.95	1.62	0.88	1.11	1.33	0.99
1801	Phagi	0.66	0.82	1.45	0.70	0.84	1.92	0.82
1777	Kotputli	0.71	0.84	1.98	0.83	--	--	0.82
1778	Kotputli	0.88	0.95	1.60	0.86	--	--	--
1782	Kotputli	1.36	1.35	1.92	1.36	--	--	1.66
1769	ThanaGaziKa	0.34	0.49	1.86	0.44	0.54	--	--
1772	ThanaGaziKa	1.00	--	--	1.15	--	--	--
1779	Lalsot	--	1.17	2.32	1.04	1.25	--	1.25
1781	Lalsot	--	0.74	1.29	0.67	0.81	--	0.84
1768	Udai	0.49	0.58	1.25	9.61	0.57	--	0.60
1782	Chatsu	0.75	0.85	1.53	0.74	1.06	1.62	1.18
1763	Niwai	1.54	1.72	3.52	1.64	2.17	0.86	2.20
1780	Prayagpur	1.24	1.47	3.12	1.42	--	--	1.60
1887	Toda Bhim	0.42	0.53	0.97	0.51	0.64	0.42	0.54

Table 16

Prices of Different Groceries (rupees/*ser*)

Qasba Pargana – Toda Rai Singh

Groceries	V.S. 1816/1759 *Asoj Sudi*		V.S. 1817/1760 *Margshri Vadi*	
	4, Tue	5, Wed	6, Fri	15, Sat
Turmeric	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.50
Saffron	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.25
Pepper	1.12	1.00	0.94	6.97
Molasses	3.75	3.75	3.00 – 3.50	3.62 – 3.75
Molasses (bark)	5.50	5.50	5.00	5.00
Bataasha	3.00	3.00	2.62	2.75
Mithai	4.00 – 5.00	4.00 – 5.00	3.50 – 4.75	3.50 – 4.75
Cloves	2.75	2.75	2.25	2.25
Copra	2.00	2.00	1.62	1.75
Butter	15.00	15.00	16.00	16.00
Betel nut	2.75	2.75	2.62	2.50
Chhuoara	4.75	4.75	4.50	5.00
Dry ginger	2.25 – 2.50	2.25 – 2.50	1.25	2.00 – 2.50
Almond	1.12 – 1.50	1.00 – 1.50	1.25	1.25
Doda	9.00 – 1.75	9.00 – 1.75	1.75 – 9.00	1.75 – 8.00
Sugar Candy	2.50	2.50	1.62	1.75
Gur Khari	6.75	6.75	6.00	6.00
Gur dheemi	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.50
Aafu	10.00 – 11.00	10.00 – 11.00	10.00	10.00
Thymol	13.50	13.50	15.00	15.00
Coconut	8.50	8.50	9.25	8.25
Pea	1.00	1.00	1.12	1.12
Long Pepper	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Root of long pepper	1.00 – 1.50	1.00 – 1.50	1.00 – 1.50	1.00 – 1.50
Singhara	7.00	7.00	--	--
Sarso	3.50	2.50	--	--
Alkali	17.00	17.00	16.00	16.00
Black Stamen	6.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
Asafoetida	10.00	10.00	8.50	10.00
Higulu	4.25	4.25	5.00	5.00
Kayephal	3.75	3.75	3.00	3.00
Currant	1.50	1.50	1.37	1.37
Nutmeg	6.00	6.00	4.50	4.25
Mace	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
Patang	3.25	3.25	3.00	3.00
Menthi	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.50

Prices of Different Groceries (rupees/*ser*)

Qasba Pargana – Toda Rai Singh

Groceries	V.S. 1819/1762 *Baisakh Vadi*		V.S. 1820/1763 *Margshri Vadi*	
	4, Sat	5, Sun	8, Tue	9, Wed
Turmeric	8.00	8.00	4.25	4.00
Saffron	4.25	4.25	5.00	5.25
Pepper	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.85
Molasses	4.75	4.75	3.75	3.75
Molasses (bark)	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.50
Bataasha	4.25	4.25	3.25	3.25
Mithai	4.25 – 5.25	4.25 – 5.25	4.00 – 5.00	4.00 – 5.00
Cloves	3.75	3.75	4.00	4.00
Copra	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.00
Butter	14.00	14.00	9.00	9.00
Betel nut	2.75	2.75	3.00	3.00
Chhuoara	5.25	5.25	5.00	5.00
Dry ginger	3.00 – 5.00	3.00 – 5.00	3.00 – 4.50	3.00 – 4.50
Almond	1.50	1.50	1.75	1.75
Doda	10.00 – 1.75	10.00 – 1.75	13.00 – 1.50	13.00 – 1.50
Sugar Candy	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.50
Gur Khari	7.00	7.00	8.50	9.00
Gur dheemi	7.00	7.00	6.00	8.00
Aafu	8.00	8.00	8.50	9.00
Thymol	15.00	15.00	10.00	11.00
Coconut	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00
Pea	1.37	1.37	1.75	1.75
Long Pepper	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Root of long pepper	1.00 – 2.00	1.00 – 2.00	1.00 – 1.50	1.00 – 1.50
Singhara	12.00	12.00	13.00	13.50
Sarso	--	--	2.12	2.18
Alkali	18.00	16.00	17.00	17.00
Black Stamen	9.00	9.00	9.00	8.50
Asafoetida	12.00	12.00	13.00	13.00
Higulu	8.50	8.50	9.00	9.00
Kayephal	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Currant	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00
Nutmeg	6.75	6.75	7.00	7.00
Mace	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
Patang	3.75	3.75	4.00	4.00
Menthi	1.00	1.00	26.00	26.00

Cont ...

Prices of Different Groceries (rupees/*ser*)

Qasba Pargana – Toda Rai Singh

Groceries	V.S. 1824/1767 *Jaith Vadi*		V.S. 1827/1770 *Bhadra Sudi*	
	8, Sun	7, Sat	9, Wed	8, Tue
Turmeric	9.50	9.50	7.00	7.00
Saffron	5.00	5.12	34.50	4.50
Pepper	1.18	1.18	1.00	1.00
Molasses	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Molasses (bark)	7.00	7.00	6.25	6.25
Bataasha	4.50	4.50	4.25	4.25
Mithai	5.50 – 6.00	5.50 – 6.00	4.75 – 5.75	4.75 – 5.50
Cloves	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Copra	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.25
Butter	30.75	20.50	17.00	17.00
Betel nut	2.87	2.87	3.00	3.00
Chhuoara	6.50	6.50	5.50	5.10
Dry ginger	3.00 – 3.50	3.00 – 3.50	2.50 – 4.00	2.50 – 4.00
Almond	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Doda	8.50 – 10.00	8.50 – 10.00	8.00 – 1.12	9.00 – 1.12
Sugar Candy	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
Gur Khari	10.00	10.00	7.00	7.00
Gur dheemi	13.00	13.00	9.00	9.00
Aafu	12.50	12.50	9.00	9.00
Thymol	10.00	10.00	15.00	15.00
Coconut	9.00	9.00	8.50	8.50
Pea	1.12	1.12	2.00	2.00
Long Pepper	0.75	0.75	1.25	1.25
Root of long pepper	1.12 – 2.0	1.12 – 2.0	1.00 – 2.00	1.00 – 2.00
Singhara	11.00	11.00	--	--
Sarso	--	--	--	--
Alkali	26.00	28.00	24.00	24.00
Black Stamen	11.00	11.00	9.00	9.00
Asafoetida	12.00	12.00	14.00	14.00
Higulu	8.50	8.50	9.00	8.00
Kayephal	5.50	5.50	4.00	4.00
Currant	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00
Nutmeg	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00
Mace	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Patang	3.50	3.50	2.50	2.50
Menthi	21.00	21.00	--	--

Cont...

Prices of Different Groceries (rupees/*ser*)

Qasba Pargana – Toda Rai Singh

Groceries	V.S. 1831/1774 *Magh Vadi*		V.S. 1832/1775 *Asoj Vadi*	
	9, Wed	10, Thur	9, Mon	10, Tue
Turmeric	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00
Saffron	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Pepper	0.97	0.97	1.00	1.00
Molasses	4.62	4.50	5.25	5.25
Molasses (bark)	6.00	6.00	6.25	6.25
Bataasha	4.25	4.25	4.62	4.62
Mithai	4.75 – 5.50	4.75 – 5.50	5.00 – 5.50	5.00 – 5.50
Cloves	3.37	3.37	4.00	4.00
Copra	2.00	2.00	2.12	2.12
Butter	16.00	16.00	16.00	17.00
Betel nut	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Chhuoara	4.00	4.00	5.25	5.25
Dry ginger	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00
Almond	2.00	2.00	1.87	1.87
Doda	8.00 – 1.50	8.00 – 1.50	8.00 – 1.75	8.00 – 1.75
Sugar Candy	3.00	3.00	3.25	3.25
Gur Khari	10.50	10.50	11.00	11.00
Gur dheemi	10.00	10.00	11.00	10.00
Aafu	13.00	13.00	12.00	12.00
Thymol	25.00	25.00	22.00	22.00
Coconut	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Pea	1.75	1.75	--	--
Long Pepper	0.62	0.62	0.94	0.94
Root of long pepper	1.12 – 2.00	1.12 – 2.00	1.00 – 2.00	1.00 – 2.00
Singhara	10.00	11.00	--	--
Sarso	3.12	3.12	3.00	3.00
Alkali	24.00	24.00	25.00	25.00
Black Stamen	13.00	13.00	12.00	12.00
Asafoetida	11.00	11.00	10.00	10.00
Higulu	10.50	10.50	11.00	11.00
Kayephal	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Currant	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Nutmeg	5.50	5.50	7.00	7.00
Mace	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Patang	--	--	1.25	1.25
Menthi	36.00	36.00	30.00	30.00

Cont...

Prices of Different Groceries (rupees/*ser*)

Qasba Pargana – Toda Rai Singh

Groceries	V.S. 1836/1779 *Magh Vadi*		V.S. 1837/1780 *Chait Vadi*	
	12, Thur	10, Tue	9, Mon	8, Sat
Turmeric	11.00	11.50	6.00	6.25
Saffron	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Pepper	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Molasses	5.00	5.00	3.87	3.87
Molasses (bark)	7.75	7.75	6.25	6.25
Bataasha	4.62	4.62	3.75	3.75
Mithai	5.25 – 6.50	5.50 – 6.50	5.25 – 6.25	5.25 – 6.25
Cloves	4.25	4.25	4.00	4.00
Copra	2.37	2.37	2.00	2.25
Butter	20.00	20.00	16.00	16.00
Betel nut	1.87	1.75	2.50	2.50
Chhuoara	5.75	5.85	5.00	5.00
Dry ginger	3.00 – 5.00	3.00 – 5.00	3.00 – 4.00	3.00 – 4.00
Almond	1.75	1.50	1.75	1.75
Doda	9.00 – 2.00	9.00 – 2.00	9.00 – 2.00	9.00 – 2.00
Sugar Candy	3.50	3.50	2.50	2.50
Gur Khari	9.50	10.00 – 13.50	11.50 – 15.00	11.50 – 15.00
Gur dheemi	7.50	7.50	11.00	11.00
Aafu	10.25	10.25	10.00	10.50
Thymol	18.00 – 20.00	16.00 – 20.00	16.00	16.00
Coconut	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00
Pea	2.25	2.25	1.75	1.75
Long Pepper	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Root of long pepper	1.12 – 2.00	1.12 – 2.00	1.12 – 2.00	1.12 – 2.00
Singhara	18.00	15.00	13.50	13.50
Sarso	--	--	--	--
Alkali	28.00	27.00	28.00	28.00
Black Stamen	18.00	16.00	--	--
Asafoetida	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Higulu	14.00	14.00	10.00	10.00
Kayephal	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Currant	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.50
Nutmeg	7.50	7.50	--	--
Mace	--	--	--	--
Patang	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Menthi	35.00	33.00	32.00	32.00

Cont...

Prices of Different Groceries (rupees/*ser*)

Qasba Pargana – Toda Rai Singh

Groceries	V.S. 1838/1781 *Jaith Sudi*		V.S. 1839/1782 *Chait Vadi*	
	2, Tue	3, Wed	3, Fri	4, Sat
Turmeric	6.00	6.00	8.00	9.00
Saffron	7.50	7.50	12.00	12.00
Pepper	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Molasses	5.00	5.00	4.25	4.75
Molasses (bark)	7.25	7.25	5.75	6.00
Bataasha	4.25	4.25	3.75	3.75
Mithai	5.25 – 6.50	5.25 – 6.50	5.00 – 6.00	5.00 – 6.50
Cloves	4.00	4.00	3.75	4.00
Copra	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.00
Butter	24.00	24.25	20.00	20.00
Betel nut	3.00	3.00	3.25	3.25
Chhuoara	5.50	5.50	6.00	6.25
Dry ginger	3.00 – 64.00	3.00 – 64.00	2.50 – 3.00	2.50 – 3.25
Almond	1.87	1.87	2.00	1.75
Doda	9.00 – 2.00	9.00 – 2.00	8.00 – 1.75	8.00 – 1.75
Sugar Candy	3.50	3.50	2.62	2.87
Gur Khari	11.50	11.50	11.00	11.00
Gur dheemi	12.00	12.00	14.00	14.00
Aafu	10.50	12.50	11.00	11.00
Thymol	18.00	18.00	25.00	24.00
Coconut	9.00	9.00	8.00	8.00
Pea	1.25	1.25	3.25	3.25
Long Pepper	2.00	2.00	1.25	1.25
Root of long pepper	1.25 – 2.00	1.25 – 2.00	1.25 – 2.00	1.25 – 2.00
Singhara	20.00	20.00	6.00	19.00
Sarso	--	--	--	--
Alkali	28.00	28.00	32.00	32.00
Black Stamen	10.00	10.25	12.50	13.00
Asafoetida	16.00	16.00	16.00 – 1.00	16.00 – 1.00
Higulu	9.00	9.00	6.25	6.50
Kayephal	6.00	6.00	5.00	4.75
Currant	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00
Nutmeg	--	--	2.00	2.00
Mace	--	--	--	1.00
Patang	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.37
Menthi	18.00	18.00	10.00	10.00

Table – 17

Prices of Different Groceries (rupees/*ser*)

Qasba Pargana – Kama

Groceries	V.S. 1832/1775 *Jaith Sudi*		V.S. 1833/1776 *Asoj Vadi*	
	1, Sat	2, Sun	10, Mon	11, Tue
Haldi (Turmeric)	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Pepper	1.50	1.47	1.47 – 1.25	1.47 – 1.25
Long Pepper	1.25	1.25	1.31	1.25
Black Stamen	11.00	11.00	9.50	9.50
Raai	12.00	12.00	15.50	15.50
Garari	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.50
Gugal	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Pulse (Big)	1.50	1.50	--	--
Pulse (Small)	2.00	2.00	--	--
Almond	1.50	1.50	1.25 & 1.37	1.25 & 1.37
Clarified butter	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.25
Betal nut	2.00	--	--	--
Bai Bedum	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Stamen	6.00	7.00	6.00	6.00
Copra	1.50	1.50	1.25 & 1.37	1.25 & 1.37
Chhuora	2.62	2.50	2.75	2.50
Dry ginger	3.00 – 5.00	3.00 & 5.00	3.00 – 4.00	3.00 – 4.00
Coriander seed	26.00 – 20.50	20.00 & 20.50	14.00	--
Thymol	20.00 – 22.00	20.00 & 22.00	18.00 & 20.00	18.00 & 20.00
Tobacco	3.00 – 4.00	3.00 & 4.00	3.00 & 4.00	3.00 & 4.00

Table 18

Prices of Different Groceries (rupees/*ser*)

Qasba Pargana – Sekhawati

Groceries	V.S. 1832/1775 *Jaith Sudi*	
	1, Sat	2, Sun
Pepper	0.81	0.81
Thymol	9.00	9.00
Turmeric	3.00	3.00
Dry ginger	2.50	2.75
Black stamen	6.00	6.00
Gugal	2.75	2.75
Lunra	1.00	0.75

Annexure IV a

Silver Value of Copper (*Takas* per rupee)

Year	Toda Rai Singh	Khandari	Sekhawati	Naraina	Sanbhar	Antela	Udai	Paryagpur	Paota	Malpura	Ajeerpur	Kama
1750	--	--	--	14.24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1751	--	--	--	14.12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1755	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.25	--	--	--
1759	16.12	15.50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1760	16.25	--	--	15.50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1761	--	16.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1762	16.50	17.50	--	16.50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1763	16.38	16.50	16.50	--	--	17.00	--	--	--	--	--	--
1765	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.00	--
1766	--	16.00	14.62	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1767	15.25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1768	--	15.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1770	14.88	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.74	--	--
1773	--	14.50	--	--	14.18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1774	14.38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1775	14.62	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.75
1776	--	--	--	--	15.16	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.88
1777	--	15.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1778	--	14.50	--	--	14.30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1779	15.50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1780	15.80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1781	15.38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1782	16.75	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.50	--	--	--	--
1787	--	16.88	--	--	--	--	15.00	--	--	--	--	--
1788	--	17.25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Annexure IVb

Silver Value of Gold (rupees per *muhr*)

Year	Toda Rai Singh	Khandari	Sekhawati	Narana	Sanbhar	Antela	Udai	Paryagpur	Paota	Malpura	Ajeerpur	Kama
1750	--	--	--	13.37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1751	--	--	--	13.37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1755	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.25	--	--	--
1759	16.12	15.25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1760	16.25	--	--	14.75	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1761	--	14.75	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1762	16.50	14.62	--	15.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1763	16.38	14.50	--	--	--	15.00	--	--	--	--	--	--
1765	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.75	--
1766	--	14.50	14.75	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1767	15.25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1768	--	15.25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1770	14.88	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.25	--	--
1773	--	14.00	--	--	14.62	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1774	14.38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1775	14.62	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1776	--	--	--	--	14.94	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1777	--	14.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1778	--	14.00	--	--	15.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1779	15.50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1780	15.80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1781	15.38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1782	16.75	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.50	--	--	--	--
1787	--	14.50	--	--	--	--	14.00	--	--	--	--	--
1788	--	14.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHAPTER V
LAND REVENUE

I

Methods of Revenue Assessment and Mode of Payment

The Jaipur rulers, since they were dealing with Mughal territory, at the beginning, adhered to those forms of administration, which had been established by the Mughal Government. But as soon as they left sure of firm and permanent jurisdiction, they began to manage it in their own way, though this was not entirely different from the ways of the Mughals.

Many of the methods of assessment prevailing under the Mughals, were widely accepted by the rulers of Jaipur and continued to operate in different *parganas* under them even till the beginning of 19th century. But sometimes due to *jagirdari* system and *ijara* system, the other convenient systems through which it was easy to realize the dues of the state, were also adopted. The main systems of assessment prevailed in Jaipur State during our period were *zabti* and *jinsi*.

Zabt or *zabti* signified assessment of land revenue of cash rates separately fixed on each crop per *bigha*. It implied previous measurement of the land sown with the crops on

which these rates were fixed. The size of the *bigha* was determined by a rod (*dori*) of 75 hath, which appears to be *daftari bigha*, 2/3rd of *ilahi bigha*[1]. There were two types of measuring rod, one was *bari zebri* (big rod), the other was *chhoti zebri* (small rod). The ratio between the two was 1.5:1[2]. The length of the *bigha* is not exactly known. The administrative report[3] of *pargana* Sawai Jaipur v.s. 1935/1878 give the information about the length of the *dori* i.e.,

235 inch = 1 *chak*

3 *chak* = 1 *gantha*[4]

17 *gantha* = 1 *dori*[5]

Thus, by computation one *dori* comes exactly 250 yards. The exact number of *bighas* under each plough could not be worked out due to scarcity of data. But whatever little information we possess, suggests that each plough (team, *jura*,

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1. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System* op.cit., p. 41.
2. *Chitthis* V.S. 1725/1658.
3. I am indebted for this information to Prof.. Dilbagh Singh.
4. *Gantha* 1/20th of *jarib*, equal to 3 *gaz*. In *gaz*, the *gantha* is a measure of 8 ft. in length of rather 7 ft. 5& 8/10 inches, in some places the *gantha* is the same as the *bans* or standard rod equivalent to 20 ft. 5¼ inches, H.H. Wilson, *A Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms.*, London, 1875, p.166.
5. *Dori* under Maratha was 80 *bighas* sometimes 120 *bighas*. *Wilson's glossary.*, p. 147.

juro) range between 90 and 113 bighas[1]. In Kota, each plough comes to approximate 100 bigha[2].

Batai or *batai jinsi* was crop sharing or division of grain. Under this system, the total revenue realised in kind along with the share of *raiyat* and *diwan* (state) is mentioned. The share of the state calculated in grain was commuted into cash. Sometime, the remaining grain which was not commuted into cash (*anya*) was left with the state and was stored in *aware* or *ambari* (the state granary)[3]. The *mahajans*, traders (*banjaras*) played an important role in commuting the grains into cash. A daily price list (*nirkh bazar*) was provided to them by the state in this connection.

The system of *lata, lato, latai* was also very popular in eastern Rajasthan. Rajasthani documents are full of reference of *lata*[4]. In case, the cultivator complained of unfair increase or over estimation in assessment in a given surface, he had a choice to cut it and weigh it[5]. This is termed as *lata batai* was sometimes, not possible without the *lata* of different crops in

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1. I own this information to Prof. S.P. Gupta.
2. J.Tod, *Annals and Antiquities*, p. 1562.
3. *Arhsatta Pargana* Malarna V.S. 1770/1713.
4. *Chitthi* V.S. 1813/1756.
5. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, op. cit. Note: The grain was weighed with the help of *dhara* of iron consisting of 5 *ser*, valued 77 *taka*.

different *mauzas*, thus, and it was called as *lat batai*. This is yet to expose in document whether this was an independent system of assessment. In fact, *lata* was used at the time of realisation when the crop was ready. Thus, *lata* was a measurement of grains based on *khasra* papers[1]. To me, it appears that *lata* system was interlinked with *batai* system.

A reference has also been made in the documents about *knoot*[2]. *Koont* or generally *kut* also used as *batai kut* or *kut batai* was a conjectural estimate of the total quantity of the standing crop on a measured surface, by the *tappadar* or other state officials in conjunction with the proprietors[3]. But documents of our period do not provide good reference of *koont* and a large part of a revenue assessment was made to be under the system of *zabti* and *jinsi*.

Muqtai or *muqta*[4] is also referred as a system of revenue assessment in the Rajasthani documents. Since the term was not used frequently, it has become difficult to define it. The word *muqtai*, whenever it is used, indicated a fixed amount of revenue, which was to be paid either by a *zamindar* or

1. *Arhsatta pargana* Chatsu V.S. 1801/1744.
2. *Chitthi* V.S. 1813/1756.
3. *Arhsatta pargana* Malarna V.S. 1770 / 1713, *chitthi miti, mangsir sudi* 5, V.S. 1770 / 1713, *chitthi* V.S. 1771 / 1714, *chitthi* V.S. 1774 / 1717.
4. See various *chitthis*., cf. *arhsatta pargana* Chatsu V.S. 1783 / 1726.

cultivator or revenue farmer or by the village. We also get a reference of *bi-l-muqta*[1]. For example "--------- *babat ijaras bi-la-muqta raiyati wagarah ne jinsi ko ijaro kifayat sarkar ki janni kari diyo tol 40 ke mun* -------." (The revenue officials infect, farm out the revenues, *jinsi* of individual village to *raiyat* etc. keeping in view the *kifayat* of the state). Such type of *ijara* was given to the *patel*[2]. It may be presumed that it was fixed revenue realized from a *zamindar* or cultivator. *Amin* and *tappadar* were the main officials directly involved in the assessment whether it was *zabti, jinsi* or *lata* and *shahnas* were appointed to watch the crops. The payment of revenue was made both in cash and kind, depending upon the agrarian conditions of a particular place. The revenue and administrative manuals suggest that the share of the state calculated in grain was commuted into cash. Sometimes a good deal of haggling was going on between the state official, deputed for assessment and the peasants about the choice of assessment. The revenue records of the period especially various *chitthis* to this effect,

1. *Arhsatta pargana* Chatsu V.S. 1783 / 1726.
2. *Arhsatta pargana* Chatsu V.S. 1801 / 1744.

invariably suggest that the choice was finally left in favour of cultivator[1].

II

Land Revenue Demand

As discussed earlier, there was inherently unequal distribution of land revenue demand. Sometimes they were hard pressed to pay land revenue, they enforced *pahi kashts* and *paltis* to cultivate their land at lower rates. The interest of the state,

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1. *Chitthi* V.S. 1813/1756.

A brahmin cultivator wrote to *amil* that "the *tappadar* has completed *kut* over the land which I (brahmin) cultivate. But my land is in *chak*, therefore, *lata* should be done". And the appeal was granted.

Note: The brahmin, *kayath*, and *mahajan* cultivators were assessed generally at a lower rate as compared to *raiyat* till ordered otherwise. *Chitthi* V.S. 1782/1725.

Rajroop and Bakshram (*amil* and *amin*) wrote to *diwan* Naraindas and Kirparam that according to their orders, brahmins *kayaths* and *mahajans* who were cultivating land were assessed like other *raiyat*. These people did not tell that they had cultivated *polach* land, instead of *polach* they showed it as a *banjar*. By doing so, they could avoid two-fifth of the state demand as was the *dastur* of *polach* and paid one-fourth of *banjar* land according to *dastur*.

Note: Brahmin or any other cultivator, who is cultivating land with his own ploughs and other equipments was also granted a concessional *patta* or *vat vih* i.e., share in cultivation. In most of the cases, it was one fourth.

Chitthi V.S. 1798 / 1741, *pargana* Khatoo.

Chitthi V.S. 1799 / 1742, *pargana* Phagi.

Also see *chitthi mangsir sudi* 5, V.S. 1770 / 1713. *Pargana* officials wrote to *Diwan* that, 'you wrote for an early assessment of *jinsi* through the method of *kut* but the *raiyat* (*patel*) does not agree for *kut* and pressing for *batai*. Though *batai* will take two or three months and *kut* will take hardly any time. Moreover, by the time *batai* is made, the *raiyat* will eat away the whole *hasil*. Therefore, in *batai*, there is loss of the *raj* (state)'. In the end, the decision went in favour of raiyat.

however, remained no loss to its revenue and expansion of cultivation. In most of occasions, states took initiative.

A large number of *dastur-ul amals, amal-dasturs* and *dasturs* provided in the *arhsattas*[1] give us a fair idea of the incidence of land revenue demand under *zabti* (schedule of land revenue rates) and *batai jinsi* (crop sharing). It shows that the land revenue demand too varied with the status of peasant.

It has already been pointed out that collection of land revenue in cash was wide spread under the Mughals. Therefore, from Akbarabad (Agra) and Ajmer where these *kachhwaha* rulers of Jaipur were often assigned *jagirs* in lieu of salaries as Mughal *mansabdar*, had to adhere to the norms of Mughal administration. Hence, the state collected the revenue in cash whether land was under *zabti* or *jinsi*. Though the bulk of revenue was collected in kind then converted into cash on the basis of prevailing prices.

Scholars[2] have given a detailed account of the *dasturs* in their researches for different *dastur* circles prevailing during Mughal Empire. One can only deduced that the *dasturs* differed

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1. See various *arhsattas*.
2. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarain System.*, op.cit.pp.144-162, Dilbagh Singh, *State, Landlords.*, op.cit. pp.108-128.

considerable from one *dastur* circle to the other[1]. *Arhsattas* made it possible to examine and analyse the schedule of cash revenue rates under *zabti* (see tables). Among the *parganas* which are recorded in my study, Malpura, Malarna were under *sarkar* Ranthambore, *suba* Ajmer, Mauzabad was under *sarkar* Jaipur, *suba* Ajmer, Kotputli, Thana Gazi Ka, Khohri and Lalsot under *sarkar* Alwar, *suba* Agra, Phagi was under *sarkar* and *suba* Ajmer.

We examine in Table-I, that the *dasturs* applied to a number of *zabti* crops such as cotton, *makka*, Indigo, sugarcane, *madhwah*, tobacco etc. in the different *parganas* maintain no uniformity even in the *parganas* under the same *sarkar* and *suba*. Our explanation to this is that productivity of soil and prices contributed a lot in the difference of revenue rates of *zabti* crops from *pargana* to *pargana*. If we made a comparison of the rate of revenue demand per *bigha* in two different *parganas* under two different *sarkars* of the same *suba* and even of different *suba*, we find a lot of difference in rates. Our conclusion, thus, in this case would be that *dasturs* at the *sarkar* level were different. Another point, which

1. S. P. Gupta, "The Magnitude of Land Revenue Demand in the Mughal Administration during the late 17th and 18th century". *PIHC*, Calcutta, 1990.

emerges from a *pargana* wise comparison of the *zabti* rates, is that there is a considerable inter-*pargana* variation in the *zabti* rates, whether this variation was due to the quality of crops, productivity or differentiation among the peasantry is yet to be confirmed.

Thus, an analysis of the rate of revenue demand per *bigha* for *zabti* crops proves no continuity. It is proved by early researches[1] that during the second half of the 18th century, there was a decline in prices and political anarchy prevailed. Thus, there was a shift from *zabti* to *jinsi* system and now *zabti* system was no more proving beneficial to peasants. It has already been said in chapter 3rd that there is an increase in *jinsi* at the cost of *zabti*.

One can, however, hypothetically assumed that the Mughal administration failed to apply the same *dasturs* even in the *parganas* of the Ajmer circle which were earlier applied in chieftains territories after the emergence of Jaipur state. Besides, the rates set by the *dasturs*, peasant had to part with over 5% upto 10% of the *mal* (tax on individual crop) including the *lawazima* and with its subheads *dehnimi* (5%) and *zaribana*

1. Dilbagh Singh, *State, Landlords.*, op. cit. pp. 92-93.

i.e., 1.5 *takas* per rupee[1]. But the *choudhuri, qanungo* and other superior right holders, who were assessed comparatively at a lower rate, were also exempted from certain other taxes[2]. But sometime, we also get useful information through *chitthis*. A *chitthi* of *pargana* Toda Bhim from Bakht Ram and Mozi Ram (*pargana* officials) addressed to Kalayan Das and Tarachand (*diwans*) says "that we discussed with *chaudhuri, qanungo* and *raiyat*, the cash revenue rates of *jinsi* crops of *rabi* harvest, along with Hari Singh (*jagirdar* and *zamindar*) to deposit *bighore* (rates per *bigha*) according to cultivation. As per discussions they told us that the rates of last year were as follows:

Wheat	Rs. 7.5 per *bigha*
Gojro	Rs. 5.31 per *bigha*
Barley	Rs. 4.81 per *bigha*
Gram	Rs. 1.50 per *bigha*

It was not agreed upon by *chaudhuri, qanungo* and *raiyat* and they quoted the rates of V.S. 1773/1716 which were as follows:

Wheat	Rs. 6.31 per *bigha*

1. *Arhsattas* of different *parganas*., cf. S.P Gupta, *Agrarian System*., op. cit. p. 145.
2. *Ibid.*

Gojro	Rs. 5.31 per *bigha*
Barley	Rs. 4.81 per *bigha*
Gram	Rs. 1.25 per *bigha*

Finally, on the instruction of Hari Sing the following rates were settled.

Wheat	Rs. 6.42	per *bigha*
Gojro	Rs. 5.62	per *bigha*
Barley	Rs. 5.125	per *bigha*
Gram	Rs. 1.31	per *bigha*

Though, such information is extremely rare and important but we cannot jump on any firm conclusion.

On the available data, it is very difficult to say whether under *zabti*, one-third formula was applied on the pattern of the Mughals[1] since it has already been said, we do not have the information of productivity per *bigha* but for *takhmina* documents[2]. Unfortunately such documents are available only for those *parganas* where direct Mughal administration prevailed[3].

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1. S. P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, op.cit. pp.147-149.
2. *Takhmina* means conjectural estimate for the villages of *pargana* Gaonri, we have 1/3rd under *zabti* but this was Mughal *pargana*. *Pargana* Gaonri was included in *sarkar* Narnaul, *suba* Shahjahanabab, see *arhsatta pargana* Gaonri.
3. *Ibid.*

Although every attempt was made by the state officials to fix *zabti* rates on the basis of the quality of the crop. We see slight variation in the cash revenue demand so much so keeping in view the expenditure incurred upon measurement, the burden of which fell directly or indirectly on the peasant. *Zabti* as a method of assessment was not favored by them, rather they preferred *batai jinsi* system as a mode of payment.

This is very clear from village record of the 18th century that *jinsi* always predominated *zabti* whether it was the number of crops or value. Thus, what ever was obtained in kind through *jinsi* or *latai*, the state took the task to put it on sale on the prevailing market prices to convert it into cash[1].

In jinsi, state share ranged between 50% to 16.67% such as 16.67%, 25% 33.33% and 50%[2]. Such figures are available only for the *pargana* as a whole[3].

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1. Fortunately, day to day price list (*nirkh bazar*) is still preserved in Rajasthan State archives, Bikaner. I am indebted to Prof. S.P. Gupta who have kindly allowed me to go through his project, "*Prices in Eastern Rajasthan 17th and 18th Century*". This project was sanctioned to him from *ICHR*.
2. *Arhsatta pargana* Malarna V.S. 1845/1788 A.D. In the documents it is provided as *vato chhato, vato chautho, vato sadhe tisro, vato tisro, vato pachaduro*.
3. *Ibid*, Rates of state share were not provided village wise. It was given for the *pargana* as a whole.

On the basis of the *dastur-ul-amals*, we have tabulated the rates levied upon each category of peasant of different revenue circles.

Table A[1]

Land Revenue Demand in Crop sharing in *dastur* circle *Sarkar* Alwar, *Suba* Akbarabad.

Peasants (Revenue Payers)	*Pargana* Jhak (%)	*Pargana* Mauzpur (%)	*Pargana* Antela Bhabhra (%)
Palti (raiyat)	50	40	50
Patel	40	33	40
Mahajan	40	33	33
Jot Rajput etc.			
1. Sheikhawat	-	-	25
2. Others	33	-	33
Pahi (Pai)	40	33	33
Kamin, barbers & *chamar*	-	33	40
Chaudhuri & Qanungo	25	-	25
Tenant *(Basai) & Biradari*			
of Rajputs	-	-	33
Sardar Kotri Zamindars	25	-	-
Purohit, Charan similar to			
Rajputs	33	-	-
Qazi	-	33	-

1. I owe this information to Prof. S.P. Gupta who kindly allowed me to use his personal microfilms.

Table B[1]

Land Revenue Demand in Crop sharing in *dastur* circle *Sarkar* and *Suba* Ajmer.

Peasants (Revenue Payers)	*Pargana* Bhairana (%)	*Farah* (over & above on the share of state)
Raiyat	50	Not exempted
Patel	40	Exempted
Kamin	40	Exempted
Chaudhuri, Qanungo & Kayath	25	Exempted
Musalman, Nagauri, Oswal	50	Some are exempted and some have to pay according to the *Khasra* of the *Patwari.*
And some	40	-
Mahajans	33	Exempted
Rajput		
1. Sheikhawat	25 – 33	Exempted
2. *Gaonveti (Kotridar)*	25	-
3. Other Rajputs residing in the village.	40	Exempted
Tenants of the Rajputs	33	Exempted
Bohra Har Dutt	25	Exempted
Banias	1/11th?	Some are exempted and some have to pay according to the *Khasra* of the *Patwari.*
Some of other	40	-
Sardar Kotri zamindar	25	-

1. *Ibid.*

Table C[1]

Dastur

***Pargana* Udai**

***Sarkar* and *Suba* Akbarabad**

Pesants	**%**	***Jihat* (over and above *mal*)**
Raiyati	50 (*Polach*)	-
Raiyati	40 (*Banjar*)	3%
Qanungo Mahajan,		Exempted to
Kjeldar etc.	25	*qanungos*,
Patel	33	Brahmans, *Bhats*, Mahajans, *Patel* and *Kamin*
Rajputs	33	
Kotridar Rajputs	25	Exempted

1. *Ibid.*

From the above tables, it can be confirmed that the peasant class was highly economically stratified on the basis of taxation, which confirms the conclusions drawn by other scholars for this region. The *raiyat* was not exempted from other *jihat* taxes, which were over and above the *mal* and ranged between 3 to 10%. It means if he paid 50% of the gross produce as land revenue and in addition to this 10% over and above, it must have come to nearly 60% or above under the total taxation. It may be added that the officials, a category of peasants, were exempted from the *jihat* taxes in spite of the fact that they were paying state share at a lower rate. Was it due to their official position? Or they were *khud-kasht* peasants cultivating their fields by their own resources? But the above discussion appears theoretically since once the *dasturs* were fixed, they appeared to continue over a number of years but only for the time of famines and scarcity, it may dilute. *Chitthis* always refer that whatever the *dasturs* of previous years existed, it should continue.

But some information from *arhsattas mujmil* provide very interesting information, which helps us to determine that, the

actual share of produce realized from the village by the sate was always less and often substantially less than 50%[1].

A careful examination of the statistics indicates the average collection of state revenue demand in *dastur* circles applied to the village and *parganas* of Jaipur State. The tax-payers included all categories of peasants. The share of produce taken ranges between 33.43 and 45.49 (the mean is 39.47). In other words, the peasant still retained a proportion of grain with him say between 44.51 and 66.57 (the mean is 55.54) and was in a position to pay 10% over and above the *mal*. In other words, he was left a little more than half of the produce, which appears, to be realistic and convincing[2].

A valid objection to the above calculation may be that it lumps all classes of taxpayers together, viz. *raiyat* and the privileged classes. While we know that the privileged classes were exempted from *farah* and *jihat* and assessed at a concessional rate. We may then; pass on to consider the proportion of revenue demand, which was, met by concessional revenue rate payers as shown in the tables. The rate on

1. See *arhsattas mujmil* for different *parganas*.
2. See S.P. Gupta's tables in his article, "The Magnitude of Land Revenue Demand in the Mughal Administration during the late 17th and 18th century", *PIHC*, Calcutta, 1990.

different categories varied from 17 to 40%. Thus on averaging mean, they had to pay more theoretically which is not a fact. At the same time, *raiyat* who is paying 50% comes to low percentage, which is again not a fact. Therefore, my suggestion would be to determine the magnitude of total revenue demand from each category of peasant, which would be realistic. However, the paucity of data for my period does not help, therefore, the question is still open.

III

Peasant Resistance

Now the above conclusion leads to assume whether the Rajput rulers of Jaipur could manage to realize the total demand or they were more considerable towards the cause of the peasants as compared to the Mughals. This so-called enlightened policy on one hand, was responsible for accumulation of arrears over a number of years, thus, over burdening the peasants on one hand if not exempted and a deficit to state exchequer on the other. A large number of *chitthis* and *parwanas*[1] were issued by the *diwans* to the

1. See my paper "Selected *Parwanas* from Eastern Rajasthan (1664-1730 AD)", *PIHC*, Aligarh 1994

pargana officials (*amil* and *amin*) asking them to realize the revenue along with arrears. But it appears from the study of such papers that it was not an easy task for the authorities to realize the arrears or to punish the defaulters for one reason or the other[1]. Even some times, ordinary peasant defied the orders of state who generally was in agreement with the big *zamindars* like *chaudhuri* and *patel*[2].

Further, the local conditions such as famines, scarcity of rains etc. did play an important role in this respect, thus preventing them from any punishment. Moreover, the threat to leave the field uncultivated or migration by peasants, in case the demand of revenue arrears was pressed upon, put them in a bargaining position like payments of revenue in installments, concessions or condonation (*muafi*) in the revenue demand or grant of concessional *pattas* for cultivation and provisions to supply cattle, seeds and manure through a *bohra* and *mahajans*[3].

The instance of armed resistance by an ordinary peasant due to heavy pressure of taxation or agrarian policy is yet to

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1. See *Chitthis* for different years.
2. *Ibid.*
3. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, op.cit. pp. 140-141, Dilbagh Singh, *State, Landlords*, op.cit. pp. 52-55.

come to our notice during our period of study, though the scattered references of *zortalab* peasants are there[1]. Further, the complaints of *pargana* officials to *diwan* about *chaudhuri*, *taalluqadars*, *jagirdars*, *muqaddam* or *patel* and *bhomias* that they were inciting the ordinary peasant not to pay the revenue may be called as an act of defiance.

The measures taken by the state in case of oppression of the peasantry led to the arrest of the village *patel* if found guilty, the confiscation of villages assigned to sub assignees into ruler's *khalisa* in the case of *jagirdars* oppression, *thanas* were established and force (*jamiat*) was kept in case of turbulent village or *zortalab zamindars*, *bhomias* and *taalluqadars*[2].

Thus, region of eastern Rajasthan did not witness the pressure of armed revolt by an ordinary peasant due to discriminatory policy of state taxation system. But it witnessed the presence of armed revolt by *bhomias*, *taalluqadars* and turbulent *zamindars*[3], either for the expansion of their

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1. *Chitthi*, Harji (*amil*) to Kalyan Das (*diwan*), *chitthi*, Harnarian to *diwan*, V.S. 1806/1749.
2. See *Chitthis* for different years.
3. Irfan Habib, "The Peasant in Indian History", *PIHC*, Kurukshetra, 1982, also see, R.P. Rana, "Agrarian Revolts in Northern India during the late 17th and 18th centuries". *IESHR*, XVIII (3 & 6), 1981.

zamindari rights in one person or attempting to compound the *zamindari* and *jagirdari* rights in one person or illegal exaction and perquisites by the different sections, besides the customary land revenue demand.

Table I

Rate of Revenue Demand per *Bigha*

(in rupees)

Pargana – Malpura

Sarkar – Ranthambhore; Suba - Ajmer

Crops	AD 1770	AD 1787	AD 1789	AD 1797	AD 1798	AD1800
Vani	0.93	0.85	0.88	0.86	0.84	0.84
Makka	0.94	0.93	0.89	0.89	0.85	0.90
Sakarkand	1.56	--	--	--	--	--
Indigo	0.40	--	2.06	2.00	2.66	2.00
Barh	2.43	2.38	2.19	2.15	1.90	2.03
Belra	0.69	--	0.68	--	--	--
Tushan	0.75	--	--	--	--	0.80
Madhwah	1.75	--	1.74	--	--	--
Ajwain	1.56	--	--	--	--	--
Tobacco	2.02	0.66	1.76	2.00	1.69	1.62
Vegetable	1.43	--	1.37	--	1.25	--
Mehendi	2.50	--	--	--	--	--
Gunwar	0.37	0.38	0.37	--	0.31	0.38
Naaj	0.37	0.32	0.34	0.28	0.28	0.28
San	--	0.69	0.62	--	0.50	0.56
Ralo	--	0.66	--	--	--	--
Garlic	--	--	0.75	--	0.62	--

Table II

Rate of Revenue Demand per *Bigha*

(in rupees)

Pargana – Malarna

Sarkar – Ranthambhore; Suba - Ajmer

Crops	AD 1775	AD 1776	AD 1781	AD 1788
Indigo	1.21	1.50	--	--
Vegetable	1.25	1.25	1.25	--
Barti	0.77	1.20	0.75	--
Chola	1.02	0.95	1.00	--
Madhwah	1.97	1.00	1.00	--
San	0.56	0.94	0.90	--
Tobacco	2.82	2.82	2.88	--
Rajgiro	0.78	0.63	--	--
Barh	2.80	2.74	2.75	--
Bani	1.19	1.17	1.14	--
Phai?	1.00	12.40	0.71	--
Makka	0.92	1.00	0.95	--
Sali	0.94	0.95	0.92	--
Kodon	1.00	0.92	0.90	1.25
Kaswo	--	1.24	--	1.57
Cucumber	--	--	1.47	--
Aafu	--	--	1.90	--
Garlic	--	--	--	0.56
Menthi	--	--	--	1.13
Melon	--	--	--	0.87

Table III

Rate of Revenue Demand per *Bigha*

(in rupees)

Pargana – Thana Gazi Ka

Sarkar – Alwar; Suba - Agra

Crops	AD 1769	AD 1772
Makka	1.35	1.36
Varh	3.97	3.76
Vani	1.65	1.84
Ajwain	1.05	--
Chola	0.52	0.53
Barti	0.94	0.93
Madhwah	1.75	1.47
Til	1.17	0.68
Dhan	1.63	1.47
Indigo	1.77	1.25
Kodon	1.53	--
Vegetable	1.23	1.25
Jowar	1.09	0.59
San	1.53	1.43
Tobacco	3.00	--
Urd	0.28	0.25
Moth	0.22	0.18
Gunwar	0.60	0.59
Chari	--	1.09
Cheena	--	0.63

Table IV

Rate of Revenue Demand per *Bigha*

(in rupees)

Pargana – Lalsot

Sarkar – Alwar; Suba - Agra

Crops	AD 1779	AD 1781
Makka	0.90	1.22
Varh	1.73	1.69
Vani	0.97	0.94
Ajwain	1.61	1.58
Chola	0.56	1.68
Barti	0.63	0.68
Madhwah	1.02	1.13
Bajra	0.90	0.89
Sakarkand	1.55	--
Indigo	1.83	--
Kodon	0.21	0.75
Vegetable	1.09	1.04
Kuri	--	0.57
Tobacco	1.37	1.35
Gunwar	0.37	0.36
Cheena	--	0.50

Table V

Rate of Revenue Demand per *Bigha*

(in rupees)

Pargana – Mauzabad

Sarkar – Jaipur; Suba - Ajmer

Crops	AD 1770	AD 1774	AD 1782	AD 1783
Vani	0.83	0.80	1.02	0.81
Makka	1.37	1.41	1.15	0.72
Kodon	0.76	0.86	--	0.42
Indigo	1.00	0.94	0.82	1.00
Magro	0.64	--	--	--
Garibo	0.93	--	--	--
Gunwar	0.36	0.35	0.44	0.44
Vegetable	1.44	0.62	1.48	1.74
Brinjal	0.63	--	--	--
Gojro	1.50	1.50	--	--
Sakarkand	--	2.50	--	--
Chola	--	1.00	--	0.88
Tobacco	--	--	1.82	2.49
Madhwah	--	--	--	1.60
Cucumber	--	--	--	0.37
Bajra	--	--	--	0.85
Jowar	--	--	--	1.12

Table VI

Rate of Revenue Demand per *Bigha*

(in rupees)

Pargana – Kotputli

Sarkar – Alwar; Suba - Agra

Crops	AD 1777	AD 1778	AD 1782
Vani	2.52	2.87	2.87
Makka	2.50	2.46	16.66
Gojro	1.57	1.73	1.63
Kuri	1.17	1.14	1.14
Jowar	0.63	--	--
Madhwah	--	2.22	2.50
Cheena	--	1.25	1.25
Gunwar	--	0.63	0.62
Tobacco	1.74	--	3.37

Pargana – Khohri

Sarkar – Alwar; Suba - Agra

Crops	AD 1768	AD 1772	AD 1773
Vani	1.82	1.74	1.94
Barti	1.00	0.93	--
Barh	3.35	3.24	3.41
Kondon	1.35	1.24	1.49
Chari	1.14	--	1.16
San	1.98	--	--
Kuri	--	1.74	1.06
Gunwar	1.83	--	--

Pargana – Phagi

Sarkar & Suba - Ajmer

Crops	AD 1778	AD 1801
Vani	0.67	0.65
Makka	1.03	--
Kaguni	0.52	0.43
Kodon	0.64	0.60
Madhwah	0.94	0.95
Gunwar	0.45	0.45
Indigo	1.07	1.13

CHAPTER VI
RURAL TAXATION

Recent researches[1] have already established that the rural society in Rajasthan was subject to a large number of taxes, cesses and levies besides meeting the land revenue demand. This is borne out from the information about the different categories under which dues of state were realized. Rajasthani documents such as *arhsattas, dastur ul amals amal dasturs, chitthis* etc. provide a large number of evidence, and with the detailed analysis of which, a full fledged picture of the system of rural taxation can be reconstructed.

Arhsattas, which were prepared on the basis of sixty-eight types of documents, contained the information about the taxes under the different heads.

Arhsattas provide us even the village-wise breakdown of the taxes of varied nature which an individual or a village had to pay. Furthermore, we have the *pargana* wise breakdown of the different taxes in the *arhsattas*. Following is the breakup of various taxes as provided in *arhsattas*.

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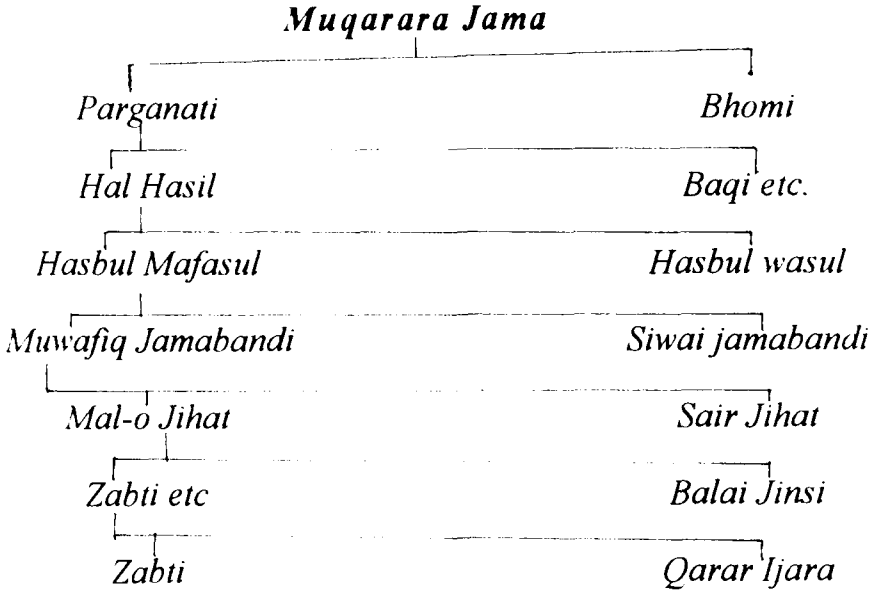
1. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, op. cit. pp. 144-155, Dilbagh Singh. *State, Landlords*, op. cit. pp. 111-113, for western see, B.L. Bhadani, *Peasants, Artisans*, Chapter – XII. Author informs us that rural society in Marwar was paying a large number of taxes in addition to land revenue.



Broadly speaking, taxes were collected under two heads such as *muwafiq jamabandi* (according to assessment) and *Siwai jamabandi* (in addition to assessed income).

Muwafiq jamabandi consisted of taxes, which were further, categorized under two sub-heads: *mal-o jihat* and *sair jihat*. *Mal-o jihat*, which was the sums of revenue realised through *zabti*, *qarar ijara*, *batai jinsi* and *jihat*, has already been discussed in Chapter - V. All the terms relating to various taxes under different heads, have already been explained[1]. Sometimes, the internal evidences are sufficient to understand the nature of a tax. In most of the taxes, the rate and amount is given in our documents[2].

1. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, op. cit. pp. 150-159, Dibagh Singh, *State, Landlords*, op.cit. pp. 120-125.
2. See *arhsattas* of different *parganas* and various *chitthis*.

In addition to *mal-o jihat*, some taxes were levied under the head *sair jihat* such as *patwara, pani, chailli, mapa, Kayali, jhupri, ghughri shahna, rozina tapdar, pichotri, tehsildari, dastur qanungo, ghiwai, bhara,narotri,* etc. On the basis of the references made in the *arhsattas* and *chitthis* and *dastur-ul amal* & *amal dastur*, one can tentatively put them in the categories of official perquisites, allowances, remuneration, customary fees and taxes on the villagers such as transit duties etc. So far as the nature of taxes under *sair jihat* is concerned, they consisted of both agrarian and non-agrarian taxes & levies.

I have shown in table I the percentage of *mal-o jihat* and *sair jihat* under both harvest i.e. *kharif* and *rabi* in the different *parganas* over a number of years. Under *kharif*, the percentage of *sair jihat* viz a viz to *mal-o jihat* was remained insignificant and never exceeded 3% in some *parganas* such as Malpura, Malarna, Chalsu, Niwai under *sarkar* Ranthambhore *suba* Ajmer, Khori, Prayagpur, Toda Bhim. Khandari under *sarkar* Alwar *suba* Agra while in some *parganas* such as Kotputli, Thana Gazi ka, Lalsot under *sarkar* Alwar, *suba* Agra, Mauzabad under *sarkar* Jaipur *suba* Ajmer, *sair jihat* draw a good amount but not exceeding 10%. In *pargana* Phagi which was under *sarkar*, *suba* Ajmer,

sair jihat shows a tendency of increase over a number of years i.e. from 1778 to 1801 AD which is almost three times.

Another very important head was *siwai jamabandi*. The importance of these taxes was not because of the number of the item of taxes and cesses but the amount, which was collected. Sometimes, it exceeded the total amount collected under *mal-o jihat, sair jihat* and *batai jinsi*[1]. The *siwai jamabandi*, thus, comprised of miscellaneous cesses related to land revenue, trade, guilds, fairs, and village expenditure under common pool like *malba*. Some of important cesses mentioned under this category are *dastur chaudhuri, qanungo, patwari, peshkash, muqaddami, parkhai, chowkidari, mela, chabutra kotwali, bhent lata zabti sadri*, (on iron smith), *darakht bichoti, karwan, kayali, baquyat, dandha charai, talabana waqianwis, gunjais, tafawat, chak agarkari, nalbant, baitul mal, batrih* etc. The nature of cesses has already been defined[2]. However, some of these important cesses from different items of taxation may be defined as follows on the basis of internal evidence[3].

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1. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, op. cit., p. 153.
2. *Ibid.* pp.152-153. Dilbagh Singh, *State, Landlords*, op.cit., p. 124 & 125
3. *Arhsattas* of different *parganas* and *chitthis*.

Talbana: A cess payable by the parties to whom it was served. They may be merchants, *jagirdars*, *zamindars* or any individual.

Mapo-Rahdari: It was an important toll tax mainly levied upon *banjaras* or grain merchants. This was exacted by the various authorities controlling the routes.

Bhent: It was a customary and very popular cess all over Rajasthan even in our period. This was received in the shape of present and gift. The other terms used for this cess are *bhent salami* and *bhent dasraha*. The rate of taxation was Rs.7/- and Rs. 15/- in *kharif* and *rabi* respectively in case of bigger villages. The small villages however, were charged at a low rate or totally exempted from it.

Sadar var: This was a tax charged over the amount of *mal* at the rate of Rs. 3.75. Further details are provided as follows:

1. Sadar var @ Rs. 1.00
2. *Dastur dewani* @ Rs. 2.00
3. *Dastur faujdari* @ Rs. 0.62
4. *Sar darakhti* @ Rs. 0.25

Aghori: The rate of *aghori* was levied at the rate of Re.1.00 and Rs. 0.50 as big and small village respectively. This was levied upon cobbler.

Chak ahithi: A cess on potters at the rate of Rs 2.50 per village.

Bajayafti: A cess upon those villages, which were evacuated for *milkiyat* landholders.

Singhara: At the rate of Rs. 5.00 per village.

Charai: Grazing tax on animals like buffalo and cow.

Agarkhar: A tax on the manufacture of salt upon the manufacturer (*Kharwal*).

These details are necessary in the formation of our larger conception of the rural taxation system. Since we know that after land revenue, the cesses under the category of *siwai jamabandi* comprised the major part of the income of the state. I have shown in Table II the proportion of *muwafiq jamabandi* and *siwai jmabandi* for the different *parganas* over a number of years. The percentage of *siwai jamabandi* some time recorded in our documents reached up to 25 percent in some *parganas*. It constituted a significant amount not only under *kharif* harvest but also under *Rabi* harvest although it was less than that of *kharif* harvest.

It is very important to note here that most of the taxes under *siwai jamabandi* were collected village-wise keeping

in view the size of the village[1]. It appears that some taxes were paid through village pool like *malba*. Sometimes, there might be a dispute over the payment. Such disputes bring into sharp focus, the economic disparity within the peasantry besides throwing light upon the question of village control[2]. Further the mechanism for payment of such cesses through common fund and its disbursement is a point to investigate. Still, it is yet to explore that who exercised power in determining the rate of contribution. Whether the state or individual or village *panchayat* or rural groups, are some of the queries, which require further investigation. For example, it was the *patel* who assessed the *malba* cess and amount thus collected, was also disbursed by him for the common requirement of the community[3].

We have discussed else where that it is borne out from various *dastur-ul-amal* and various *arhsattas* that the incidence of land revenue demand though, was one half upon an ordinary peasant and within the village there were some category of rich peasant like *patels*, *mahajans*, brahmans who were assessed at lower rate. Does that mean that state

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1. See *arhsattas* of different *parganas*.
2. Madhavi Bajekal, "Village conflict in Eighteenth Century Eastern Rajasthan". Paper presented at *International Seminar on Rural Urban Transformation in Rajasthan*.
3. *Chitthi* to the *amil pargana* Lalsot, *sawan vadi* 6, V.S... 1817/1760.

followed a policy of discrimination towards the peasantry, which was highly economically stratified? One of the possible explanations may be that since the superior right holders were managing their cultivation through their own resources (*gharoo hala ki Kheti*), they received benefits and concessions. On the other hand, the ordinary cultivator had to put the labour only.

But one can always disagree with such conclusions, as we know that the burden of taxation varied within the agricultural community. Since we have the references of accumulation of arrears and wherever, the realization of arrears was pressed upon, the peasant always threatened to leave the field uncultivated. Thus fixing large number of taxes on the peasant gives us one aspect of rural economy while realisation of it provides us a different story, which put certain restriction on the state and its intermediaries.

Table I

Proportion of *Mal-o Jihat & Sair Jihat*

Years V.S../AD	*Pargana*	*Kharif*		*Rabi*	
		M	*S*	*M*	*S*
1827/1770	Malpura	98.20	1.80	95.62	4.38
1844/1787	Malpura	99.64	0.37	-	-
1846/1789	Malpura	99.78	0.22	-	-
1854/1797	Malpura	99.93	0.07	-	-
1855/1798	malpura	99.62	0.38	98.24	1.76
1857/1800	Malarna	99.43	0.57	94.45	5.55
1832/1775	Malarna	98.76	1.24	-	-
1833/1776	Malarna	98.81	1. 19	99.44	0.56
1838/1781	Malarna	97.66	2.34	-	-
1845/1788	Malarna	97.62	2.38	99.03	0.97
1827/1770	Mauzabad	94.67	5.33	98.95	1.05
1831/1774	Mauzabad	99.28	0.72	-	-
1839/1782	Mauzabad	92.47	7.53	98.91	1.09
1840/1783	Mauzabad	81.90	8.10	99.00	1.00

1831/1774	Kotputli	-	-	92.70	7.30
1834/1777	Kotputli	94.36	5.64	94.70	5.30
1835/1778	Kotputli	90.83	9.17	95.82	4.18
1839/1782	Kotputli	93.50	6.50	-	-
1826/1769	Thana Gazi ka	94.30	5.70	97.00	3.00
1829/1772	Thana Gazi ka	97.97	2.03	-	-
1835/1778	Phagi	97.23	2.77	99.90	0.10
1858/1801	Phagi	93.93	6.07	99.97	0.01
1855/1768	Khohri	99.84	0.16	99.45	0.55
1829/1772	Khohri	99.93	0.07	-	-
1830/1773	Khohri	99.96	0.04	-	-
1836/1779	Lalsot	94.60	5.40	-	-
1838/1781	Lalsot	94.92	5.08	-	-
1825/1768	Udai	96.71	3.29	97.27	2.73
1824/1769	Dausa	-	-	96.11	2.89
1839/1782	Chatsa	98.78	1.22	98.70	1.30
1820/1763	Niwai	97.62	2.38	-	-

1815/1758	Prayagpur	98.56	1.44	99.74	0.26
1844/1787	Toda Bhim	97.02	2.98	98.42	1.58
1845/1788	Toda Bhim	-	-	99.44	0.56
1854/1797	Khandari	99.49	0.51	-	-
1829/1772	Sangner	80.52	19.48	95.00	5.00
1843/1786	Sangner	-	-	90.66	9.34

Table II

Proportion of *Muwafiq Jamabandi and Siwai Jamabandi*

Years	*Pargana*	*Kharif*		*Rabi*	
		M	*S*	*M*	*S*
1827/1770	Malpura	90.90	9.10	96.00	4
1844/1787	Malpura	82.60	17.40	-	-
1846/1789	Malpura	87.25	12.75	-	-
1854/1797	Malpura	99.50	0.50	97.70	2.30
1855/1798	Malpura	92.75	7.25	97.00	3.00
1857/1800	Malarna	-	-	-	-
1832/1775	Malarna	99.48	0.52	-	-
1838/1781	Malarna	99.28	0.72	-	-
1827/1770	Mauzabad	83.94	16.06	-	-
1831/1774	Mauzabad	97.73	2.27	-	-
1839/1782	Mauzabad	94.75	5.25	98.40	1.60
1840/1783	Mauzabad	94.50	5.50	-	-
1831/1774	Kotputli	-	-	93.77	6.23
1834/1777	Kotputli	89.31	10.69	91.42	8.50
1835/1778	Kotputli	88.60	11.40	94.76	5.24
1839/1782	Kotputli	87.20	12.80	-	-
1826/1769	Thana Gazi ka	77.98	22.02	-	-
1829/1772	Thana Gazi ka	89.45	10.55	-	-
1835/1778	Phagi	99.50	0.50	99.37	0.63

1855/1768	Khohri	94.75	5.25	96.10	3.90
1829/1772	Khohri	96.10	3.90	-	-
1830/1773	Khohri	96.44	3.56	-	-
1836/1799	Lalsot	98.18	1.82	-	-
1838/1781	Lalsot	75.62	24.38	-	-
1825/1768	Udai	84.18	15.82	-	-
1820/1763	Niwai	81.32	18.68	-	-
1815/1758	Prayagpur	71.40	28.60	-	-
1844/1787	Toda Bhim	88.25	11.75	82.19	7.81
1845/1788	Toda Bhim	-	-	92.00	8.00
1854/1797	Khandari	79.10	20.90	-	-
1829/1772	Sangner	-	-	83.28	16.72
1843/1786	Sangner	-	-	96.68	3.32

CHAPTER VII
THE VILLAGE COMMUNITY

Most of the European travellers who visited India during the Mughal period treated the peasantry as an undifferentiated mass of villagers, thus giving no idea of any collective organization of the peasantry. Even Bernier whose writings were under the influence of early British interpretations of Indian agrarian history, makes no mention any sort of village organization[1].

The early British administrators such as Shore and Grant, also had no concept of village community and treated peasants as individuals[2].

The first reference of village community began to arise in Madras Presidency over the merits of *mozawari* and *ryotwari*_assessment system. The advocates of *mozawari* system began to refer the village as an important communal institution in India. Further, with the promulgation of *mahalwari* system, the British administrators tended to look for village communities[3]. It was found that village

1. Bernier, F., *Travels in India* Eng. Tr. Constable, Rev. by V.A. Smith, London, 1925.
2. E.G. Grant, *'Analysis of Finances of Bengal, Fifth Report*, Madras, 1883, Vol. I.
3. In this system, it was an attempt to deal with the so-called village bodies and make all peasants collectively responsible for the land revenue. In medieval India *mahal* comprised of certain number of villages for fiscal and revenue purposes.

communities were in existence everywhere with varying degrees.

Karl Marx tried to visualize the kind of economy in which the village community would function. On the basis of British papers, he thought that before the British conquest, Indian economy consisted of different quasi-independent segments. One segment was the village community; the village was the atom of Indian society with a separate structure. It was completely an internally stable structure with hardly any contradictions. When one village become unwieldy, it just divided itself like a cell, and a new village was formed with all the members of the different professions. It would be different only in name but similar in quality.

Marx speaks of oriental despotism where the king or ruler extracted bulk of grains from the peasant and the business of the village community was to meet in democratic fashion and paid the revenue collectively. The king in return provided a few facilities such as irrigation by channel etc. The entire system was changeless, as there were no contradiction. The British government destroyed it by demanding revenue in cash. Previously, with an understanding between handicrafts and peasants that the

requirements of the peasants were being met locally. Now he had to go to market and sell his crops for acquiring cash. As a result of which the village unity collapsed. Baden Powell however propounded a more convincing theory that the village communities were not spontaneous democratic bodies, but had been externally induced due to the Mughal taxation system, which levied the land tax on the village as a whole[1]. The entire amount assessed, had to be paid irrespective of the fact who paid what? Some village communities, he said, were also a result of tribal organization and joint family system, where because of a common ancestor, land was not divided and a large number of landowners functioned without any idea of a community[2].

Irfan Habib supports Baden Powell's theory that village community was externally induced as far as payment of land revenue is concerned[3].

Having discussed, briefly the various theories, it may appear to us, as if we have lost the wood for the trees. For understanding the nature of this organization and its origin

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1. Baden Powell, '*The Indian Village Community*', (Reprint), Delhi, 1972.
2. D.D. Kosambi has also said that caste system grew out of an influx of tribal elements, a continuation of the process of absorption of Indian tribes and collective decisions are an important feature of tribal life.
3. Irfan Habib, *Agrarian System*, op.cit., pp. 118-119.

we have dealt with them in order to examine these on the basis of our evidence.

The village was essentially a socio-economic unit in which all the needs of the peasant were served by other classes. The village community was a multifarious combination of private and communal land holding rights. The village population comprised of agricultural and non-agricultural classes or families. The composition of the agricultural population and the nature of land tenure may vary from one group of village to another. We know, as it generally happened during early and late medieval India during the course of historical development, people belonging to varying tribes, classes and castes imposed and superimposed their *zamindari* rights over the settled villages and various new villages came into existence by different cultivating classes and castes. Particularly, we know in Amber, the kachhwahas had uprooted the settled tribes of *Minas*.

In our region of study, the agricultural population in the village with multiple classes and castes developed strong socio-economic bonds so as to render the village an integrated unit for agricultural production and as a revenue unit for fiscal administration.

An examination of our evidence reveals that the villages comprised of various classes of cultivators and the peasant society was no longer static and undifferentiated as suggested by Marx and other European travellers.

On the basis of land holding, possession of cattle wealth and crop sown by the peasants, one can argue that the peasant in the villages of Eastern Rajasthan was highly economically stratified and distinct from other members of the community, the full fledged members comprising an important part of rural population. Some of them belonged to higher caste and extracting the services of the village artisans and servants, tenants etc[1].

In this category were included the *Khud kasht*, who having utilized his own resources for cultivation as owning cattles, manure and managing cultivation either through his family members or hired labourers[2]. The class of cultivators/peasants referred to in our documents is the *Pai*

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1. Harbans Mukhia, "Illegal Extortions from Peasants Artisans and menial in 18th century Rajasthan". *IESHR*. XIV, No. 2, April-June 1977, New Delhi.
2. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, p.118, Also see Dilbagh Singh, "Caste and structure of village society in Eastern Rajasthan during the Eighteenth century", *IHR*, Vol. II, No.2, Jan., 1975. cf Satish Chandra, *Medieval India-Society, The Jagirdari Crisis and the Village*, Delhi, 1982, pp. 29-44. Equal to *khud kasht* in Western Rajasthan was the *muqati/pasaiti* cf B.L. Bhadani, *Peasants, Artisans*, p. 115.

kasht or *Pahi kasht*. The peasants under this category may or may not have their own *zamindari* at a place but when termed as *pahis*, they were treated as an outsider cultivator, thus it was just the opposite of the *khud kasht* peasants. Therefore, a *khud-kasht* peasant may be defined as those having paid himself the money for oxen etc, gets the cultivation done by the peasant, who has a house in the land of his *zamindari* and engaged in cultivation there. He could sell, transfer his land and could not be ejected so long as he paid the land revenue. The right to resume his lands after a long absence indicated his proprietorship and inherent rights[1]. Our documents often refer to *gaonveti* for such *khud kasht* peasants[2]. Another term used is *ghroohala ki kheti* (agriculture carried out by one's own plough and family members)[3]. Since *khud kasht* cultivators carried cultivation through their own resources and *pahis* as outsiders, they were assessed at a lower rate as compared to ordinary cultivator.

The *khud kasht* right of the peasant to get their land cultivated by others, is shown in our Rajasthani documents[4].

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1. *Chitthi miti pos sudi* 1, V.S. 1722/1665, *Chitthis chait sudi* 9 V.S.1722/1665, 1798/1741.
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Ibid.*
4. *Chitthis* are numerous to this effect.

However, the local officials were especially, instructed by the state not to permit this. since they paid revenue at a concessional rate and would mean loss of revenue to the state[1]. However, hired help could be taken on some special occasion. It is evident from a large number of *chitthis* that the state never allowed particularly, *polach* land to be left uncultivated. In such cases state generally employed *Palti* (a temporary cultivator) to get cultivation for such lands[2]. Such cultivators were granted temporary *pattas* at concessional rates. Further they were exempted from various other imposts etc. However, sometimes they had to pay the *gaon kharch* (village expenditure).

Pahis were also sometimes encouraged by the state to come and settle in new villages and in such a case, they were provided with ploughs, bullocks, seed, manure and money either directly or indirectly or through a *mahajan* or *bohra*[3]. As long as they paid their revenue, they could retain their fields.

Then there were the *raiyats*, a general term used in our documents for ordinary cultivator, which belonged to various

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1. Satish Chandra "Some Aspects Indian Village Society in Northern India During 18th century" *IHR* I, 1974.
2. See *Chitthis*.
3. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, op. cit., p. 119.

castes[1]. They appeared to be the general paymaster of revenue to the state. Generally, they were independent peasant and paid fifty percent (50%) of land revenue in *batai-jinsi*, which was later on converted into cash on the basis of prevailing market price (*nirkh bazar*)[2].

The structure of the village community was however supported by the class of menials (*kamin*) who did the work of the village community, as well as provided their services as landless labour. The peasant could not exist as an individual in the village without the other supporting professional groups. He also needed their labour in his field at the time of sowing and harvesting. Such non-peasant labour was available at a short notice and even within the villages.

Among the village menials, the *chamars* (tanner) usually formed the lowest social class. Other village occupational groups were the carpenters, *lohars* (iron-smith), *kumharas* (potters), *naie* (barbers), *dhobi* (washerman) etc. Except for big villages, a village may not be inhabited by all the above mentioned menial castes and occupational groups. Some might predominate in few

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1. Irfan Habib has defined *raiyat* as a general peasant. cf. Irfan Habib, *Agrarian System*, p 114.
2. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian system*, op. cit. p. 93.

villages, thereby making a group of neighbouring villages inter-dependent for such services. The dyers, tailors and *sunhars* were not menials and other artisan and mercantile classes would usually concentrate themselves in occupational groups in the particular villages.

These menials could not be maintained by individual peasants. Therefore, each peasant paid something to them at harvest time or the whole village by the permission of the *panch* who allotted them rent free land[1].

The stratification of village community on the basis of *asami* and ploughs and caste in the *Mauza* Jhak[2] is given as below:

Caste/Profession	**No. of *asami***	**No. of ploughs**
Teli (oilman)	28	51
Nagauri (merchants)	14	35
Gujar (ordinary cultivator)	8	18
Lodha	5	17
Rajputs	3	12
Kumhara (potter)	4	11
Nilgar (dyer, *ranrez*)	5	11
Kayath	5	11
Desiwali (?)	3	10
Mina	2	2
Ahir	6	12
Jat	7	16
Brahman	6	12

1. *Chitthi* to the *amil paraana* Malarna, *baisakh sudi* 15, V.S. 1826/1769.
2. Jhak was a *tappa* in *Pargana* Mauzabad, *Sarkar suba* Ajmer. Cited in S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, p. 131.

Similar picture is corroborated from our document relating to *Mauza* Pachal[1] as given in the following table:

Asami	No.	Cattle
Patel	2	12
Jat	12	30
Brahman	5	15
Khati	1	2
Miscellaneous	10	35

Evident from the above tables that the jats and *gujars* were the prominent agricultural community possessed good number of ploughs followed by *teli* and *nagauri*. In the village Pachal it was mainly the *jats* domination. It is Interesting to note that Brahmans were also emerging as agricultural community and had the major share in the ownership of ploughs in village Pachal.

In the break up, we will see the unequal distribution, which was the result of this stratification where the feudal elite less in number seized the maximum ploughable land[2]. We confirm our conclusions relating to village Chandwas[3] also as seen in the table.

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1. *Ibid.* pp,131-132.
2. The land under one plough varied from one region to another. In Eastern Rajasthan one plough was equivalent to 55 *bighas* as against western Rajasthan where it was 50 *bighas* while in Kota it was 60 *bighas*. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, p. 140. cp. B.L. Bhadani, *Peasants, Artisans*, p. 214.
3. The table was prepared from S.P. Gupta's collection of *haqiqat Hal Bail Zubani patel patwari pargana.* Chatsu.

Caste/Profession	No. of Ploughs
Brahmans	213
Jat	89
Patel	75
Mali	22
Kalal	10
Patwari	7
Koli	7
Teli	6
Miscellaneous	45

A study of these tables indicates that the property was unequal and often combined with the traditional inequality of the social classes and castes within the village community. In relation with the partriarchical slavery, serfdom and other types of social and economic exploitation by the rural elite of the subordinate communities in downgraded strata. This is borne out by a large number of *chitthis* which refer to the existence of *begar* (forced labour) and the excesses of *zamindars* and *jagirdars* upon the lower strata[1].

1. *Chitthi* V.S. 1798/1741 of Sita Ram etc., *qasba* Mauzabad to *faujdar* and *amil pargana* Mauzabad. Also see Satish Chandra and Dilbagh Singh, "Structure and Stratification in the Village Society in Eastern Rajasthan", *PIHC*, Muzzafarpur, 1972; cf. Harbans Mukhia, *Illegal Extortions* op. cit. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, op. cit. pp. 122 & 123, Dilbagh Singh, *State, Landlords*, op. cit. pp. 151-154.

Since the state administration had to depend on village community for revenue collection and other fiscal claims, the community's real power concentrated in the hands of communal elite (the head man, accountant i.e. *patel* and *patwari* etc.).

So the idealistic picture that all the peasants met under a Banyan tree and decided matters, seems not be true in our case. For it was usually only the *khud kasht* peasants who held the decisive influence factors in village affairs, this point has already been emphasized in other earlier studies[1]. The *pahi kasht, Palti* and lower strata in socio-economic hierarchy had to depend upon them. They could either agree or quit. Gradually there was the manifestation of the gradual subjection of the community to the interests of the feudal class or the superior right holders like *mahajans, patel, bhomias* etc.

Inherent in this system of village community was therefore, unequal distribution, of land revenue demand, the details of which we have dealt in our Chapter V. The State levied upon the dominant class at much lower rate, while on the others at a much higher rate[2].

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1. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, p. 133.
2. See Chapter V.

In Eastern Rajasthan, the village community did not stand in any basic contradiction with the Mughal taxation system, but was an essential part of it. Village community though existed in most villages as a general institution there existed side by side *taallqa* villages and *raiyati* village,[1] which were interchangeable. Though the *dasturs* (schedule of cash rates) of the, *raiyati* and *taalluqa* were separately issued to *chaudhuris* and *qanungos*[2]. No detailed assessment was made on *taalluqa* villages, only lump sum was collected. In both the systems, superior rights holder had their way. So it was just a matter of nomenclature.

At the level of village, it was the *patwari* (village accountant) who had to help both the *amil* and *amin* the *pargana* officials for assessment and collection of the land revenue and also the *raiyat* for field to field measurements. The most important of the documents known as *Khasra*, papers contained the recorded details of *asamis* and their holdings, crop sown and then the realizations from the cultivators[3]. All such documents always served as a check against any duplicate or excessive realization from the cultivators. *Patwari* papers and *arhsattas* suggest that every

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1. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, op.cit., pp.116-117.
2. *Ibid.*
3. S.P. Gupta, "A Note on Khasra", *Medieval India – A Miscellany*, Vol. IV, 1976, Reprinted from '*Madhya Kalin Bharat*, Part II, 1983, ed. by Irfan Habib.

village had its own expenditure. There is indeed definite evidence to show a kind of financial pool as we see in the case of on *malba*, a common cess to be pooled to meet the village expenditure. In *arhsattas*, first of all the income of the village is set, made up of payments from individual villages. The village income, thus, was set off against a number of items of expenditure entered in the documents[1]. Therefore we generally define *arhsattas* as the official account of income and expenditure of *pargana* comprising its villages[2]. Under the head of expenditure (*mizalik*) the amount paid into the treasury (*tahvilati*) to meet the revenue demand appears as the first and largest item in the sense of amount, This is followed by fees and perquisites of the various officials and their agents along with payments made to cover certain special demands of the cultivators, authorities. Allowances drawn by the headmen (*muqqaddam, patel*) *patwari*, the perquisites of *choudhuri, qanungo* and the watchman etc. are mentioned village wise. Finally the balance (*baqi*) which is left out of income had been recorded and that too village wise[3]. There were certain cesses, which

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1. These items of expenditure include expenditure under different heads such as *punya artha, tehvilati, alufadar, mahindar, rozindar, tagai, inam, imarati kharch, bajgirdanid, Jamiat kharch, mujrai* etc. See my article, "Disbursement of income of the Jaipur State in the 18th Century" *PIHC*, Mysore, 1993.
2. Satish Chandra & S.P. Gupta, "Jaipur Pargana Records", *IESHR*, Vol. VI, No. 3, Sep. 1966.
3. *Arhsattas* of different *parganas* for different years.

were paid individually by the villagers. But some cesses were collected in common pool as in the case of *malba*. The amount collected as *malba* was left out with *patel* who could use it to meet common requirements of the village community, such as the maintenance and repair of wells and ponds and entertainment of guests and state revenue officials whenever they visited the village[1]. So there were some cesses in common pool collected from the village community and it was *Patwari* and *patel* who were required to process the expenditure from the pool. The village expenses thus, covered the cost of some productive enterprises such as the amounts spent in damming water channels or in buying seeds.

The Rajput rulers similar to those of Mughal administration had tried to have the collective responsibility of village for the collection of land revenue. It was through *patels* and *patwari* (besides *amil* and *amin*) the task was made easier. Hence, *patel* (*muqaddam*), *patwari* were placed very high in the rural feudal hierarchical order as revealed in our documents in greater detail than in other records.

1. Dilbagh Singh, *State, Landlords*, op. cit. pp. 177-178.

CHAPTER VIII

MERCANTILE CLASSES AND RURAL ECONOMY

The mercantile classes that operated in the rural areas of Jaipur State, in our period comprised mainly *mahajans*, *bohras*, *vyoparies* and *sahs* etc. The *mahajans* were essentially money lenders and acted as grain merchants[1]. Then enjoyed the status of rural dignitary. While *bohras* and *sahs* were largely engaged in money lending and providing insurance. They were mainly urban-based communities, dealt with cash remittance, advancing of loans, credit system and surety etc. In this way there existed a rural and urban link. The mercantile classes were not nearly confined to trading and money lending alone, they were also the backbone of the revenue administration. They even served as government officials holding key positions. Significantly, these mercantile classes enjoyed the benefit of regular remuneration from the state in the form of substantial assignments. We notice that gradually they converted their resources into landed property.[2]

However, the most important function of the *mahajans* and *bohras* was to provide agricultural loans to peasants, to get

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1. *Chitthi* of *diwan* to Khushal Chand Kishan Chand V.S.. 1800/1743. cf. S.P Gupta, *Agrarian System*, op. cit. p. 140.
2. See Dilbagh Singh's, "The Role the Mahajans in the rural Economy in Eastern Rajasthan during the 18th Century", *Social Scientist* May, 227, 1974. Also see S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, op. cit. p.141.

plough, bullocks and manure etc.[1] Peasants also got loans from these agencies to meet their bare needs at the time of natural calamities such as famines, droughts, crop failure etc.[2]

The mercantile classes also played a very crucial role in the functioning of state and its various agencies when they gave loans to state officials such as *zamindars* and *patels*. These loans were given to officials to settle new villages and rehabilitate the deserted and desolated villages, to expand and improve the cultivation by constructing wells and ponds for making available better irrigation facilities[3].

Apart from this, these mercantile classes' inter-dependence is seen when they involved themselves in the agricultural activities, in a village by providing ploughs, bullocks, seeds and manure on rent and interest basis.[4] We have the evidence of such activities through the *chitthi* dt. *bhadra*

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1. *Chitthi, qarar miti phalgun* vadi 3, V.S.1810/1753, *chitthi* dt. V.S. 1815/1758. Also see Dilbagh Singh's *Role of Mahajans.*
2. *Chitthi bhadva vadi* 6, V.S. 1815/1758, *Chitthi asarh vadi* V.S... 1820/1763, *Chitthi asarh sudi* 14, V.S. 1815/1758 A.D. cf. Dilbagh Singh's *Role of Mahajans.*
3. *Chitthi pargana chatsu, miti asarh vadi* V.S. 1817/1760 A.D. This *Chitthi* refers the *diwan's* instructions to *pargana* officials for arranging loans through *mahajans* to village officials, so they can colonize and rehabilitate villages & improve the condition of agriculture.
4. *Chitthi bhadva vadi* 6, V.S. 1815/1758, *Chitthi pos sudi* 11, V.S. 1785/1726 which in form us that *paltis* in the village Sitarampur in *pargana* phagi are hiring seed and manure from the *bohra.*

vadi 6, V.S. 1815/1758 written to the *amil* of *pargana Mauzabad*, which informs us that *patel* and *raiyat* of *qasba* Mauzabad had approached the *bohra* who loaned his bullocks, ploughs and seed.[1] In providing various loans to peasants and others, in lieu of assets loaned, the *mahajans* charged very high rates of interest, which ranges from 10 percent to 25 percent.[2]

These groups played an important role in the appropriation of surplus by participating in the *ijara* system, which was widely prevalent in our region during the 18th century. During the second half of the 17th century till the first half of 18th century, generally, a practice of short-term *ijara* was in vogue, rarely long-term *ijara* was given. However, in the second half of the 18th century and thereon, long-term *ijara (ijara istimirar)* became a wide spread practice. Consequently, the importance of this class was felt and acknowledged by the state. Their position was very crucial when they provided surety *(mal-I zamini)* to *zamindars, muqaddams* and *chaudhuris* to get *patta* of *ijara*.[3] On the other hand, in lieu of their

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1. I am indebted to Prof. Dilbagh Singh, for providing me reference and document for this information.
2. Dilbagh Singh, *The Role of Mahajans* op. cit.
3. S.P.Gupta, '*Ijara* System in Eastern Rajasthan' *Medieval India-a Miscellany*, Vol. II P.263-75. cf. Dilbagh Singh, *Role of Mahagans*, op.cit.

services, they got their share in the profit of the *ijaradar.*[1] We have, thus, seen how directly and indirectly these mercantile classes participated in the revenue collection through *ijara* system.[2]

Significantly, they were also appointed as *pargana* officials and played a very vital role in the rural economy of Rajasthan. As such, they were instrumental in influencing the state policy in various ways. *Amils* and *amins* predominantly belonged to the class of *mahajans*, *sahs* and bohras.[3] *Mahajans* often combined in themselves the key positions of three by being *amil* and *amin*, occupied a dominant place in the fiscal administration of the state.

Sometimes, *mahajans* were also appointed as *Kotwal* of the *qasba.*[4] They also got the office of the *patel, patwari and*

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1. Satish Chandra, *Medieval India, op.cit.* pp. 176-177 and also see his paper, *'The village society'* presented at the Seminar on *Transformation of the Medieval Indian Economy into colonial Economy*, AMU., Aligarh, 1971.
2. *Ibid.*
3. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, op. cit. p.174 & see Appendix on pp. 188-210. cf. Dilbagh Singh, *State, Landlords*, op. cit. p.168.
4. *Chitthi qarar miti asoj vadi* 6, V.S. 1816/1759. This letter conveys us that *mahajan* Surajmal was also working as *kotwal* of *qasba* Snganeri.

chaudhuri (village officials) by giving heavy amount to the state as *nazrana*.[1]

Pricing of any agricultural commodity to a great extent depends on these classes. Because they had the obligation of bringing grain from the villages and organizing its regular sale in shops of markets, *hats* etc. Finally, they also prepared reports of prices in the *nirkh bazar*.[2]

It was evident from the fact that different *tojis* i.e. bundles of *nirkh* bazar and *nirkh roznama* were duly signed by the *panch* mahajans.[3] We have the evidence that peasant too at the same time acted as trader carting his produce to the nearby *qasba* and *mahajans* extended their support in the transportation of grains.[4]

These classes, thus, occupied a unique position in the rural economy of Jaipur State by facilitating its smooth functioning and enjoying a high status in the rural society.

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1. *Chitthi asarh vadi* 9, V.S. 1816/1759, also see *chitthi* V.S. 1826/1769. *chitthi* V.S. 1812/1755 refers that Ghasi Ram Malani who was the *mahajan qasba* Lalsot purchased the post of chaudhrui over five villages in *pargana* Lalsot. See Dilbagh singh *Role of Mahajans*, op. cit.
2. See various *chitthis*, cf. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, pp.140-41.
3. See *nirkh bazar qasba pargana* Toda Rai singh V.S. 1816, 1817, 1819, 1827, 1832, 1839, Khandari V.S. 1816, 1818, 1820, 1830, 1835, 1845, Praygpur V.S. 1829, Naraina V.S. 1817, Malpura V.S. 1827, Sekhawati V.S. 1823,etc.
4. *Chitthi* of diwan to Chushal Chand Kishan Chand V.S. 1800/1743. Also see S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, op. cit. p.93.

They exercised a great deal of influence in the affairs of the society by virtue of its multifarious functions in the economy. The state in return for their services took special care by providing safety when they commuted between villages and towns in the course of their business and transactions. The check post in *dak chowki* were specifically instructed not to detain and harass the grain traders.[1] In order to accelerate the working of *vyoparies, mahajans,* the *hats, havelis and mandi markets* were arranged and installed to help them to market their goods.[2] *Sarais* i.e. inns and the routes were protected against the robbery.[3] Some *marwari* merchants had been given remittance from such imposts as *rahdari* and *sair* etc.[4]

With the passage of time, these mercantile groups started misusing the trust imposed on them. They began to exploit their position and eroded the revenue administration of the state and peasantry. Though, they provided capital for the expansion of cultivation, yet, they extorted high returns through usury.[5] In return for the mortgaged land of peasants, they claimed land

1. See various *chitthis*.
2. *Jodhpur Records*: *Sanads* V.S. 1835/1778.
3. *Kagad* in *bahi* V.S. 1863/1806, Bikaner Records.
4. *Bahi mandi sadar* V.S. 1805/1806, cf. B.L. Gupta, "Policy of Rajput Rulers of Rajasthan towards commercial classes with 18th Century". *PIHC* 1984.
5. They charged the interest ranging from 10 percent to 25 percent reflected from *chitthis*.

revenue and deposited partial amount to the state.[1] Sometime, they acquired the mortgaged land of peasants by default in the condition of non-payment of loans.[2] Although, this practice was not permitted by the state.[3] Apart from it, the interest rate by its compounding effect proved hazardous for an ordinary peasant.[4] The profits gained by the above means were invested in obtaining *ijaras* and securing revenue offices. Intances of procuring *ijara* and subleasing are evident in the *likhtang* documents.[5]

Since *mahajans* and *bohras* gave *taqavi* loans to peasants on the surety of *zamindars*, *jagirdars* and *patel*. In the absence of its repayment, they became indebted to these *mahajans* and

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1. *Chitthi* dtd. *baisakh sudi* 3, V.S. 1820/1763 A.D. This letter inform us that *raiyats* had to pay to the *mahajan* land revenue at the rate of Rs. 3 per *bigha* while *mahajan* himself was paying revenue to the state at the rate of Rs.1.50 per *bigha*.
2. *Chitthis* dtd. *Asarh vadi* V.S. 1820/1763, dtd *baisakh sudi* 3, V.S. 1820/1763. In these letters, it was reported that out of 350 fields of raiyats in *qasba* Chatsu, 175 were acquired by *mahajan*, either by way of purchase or mortgage. cf. Dilbagh Singh, *The Role of Mahajans*.
3. *Ibid*. Since this practice brought a loss of Revenue to state, *pargana* officials were directed not to allow this.
4. *Chitthi* dtd. *Sawan sudi* V.S. 1819/1762 refers a peasant family who give up cultivation because after the payment to *mahajans*, he could not save enough for his bare subsistence.
5. Undated *likhtang* documents pertaining to later half of the 18th Century.

bohras. Therefore, the sequel of this was the increasing indebtedness of rural classes.[1]

It is interesting to note that the transfer of *jagirs* of the deceased was made through the signatures of a *bohra*. As such he seems to have played a vital role even in the assignment system as evident from our documents. The *chitthi* stated:

> *Chitthi qarar miti baisakh vadi* 4, V.S. 1816/1759 to Chakravarti Shri Hardevji *Shah* Shri Gulab Chand which refers "that the village Mahasinghpura in *tappa* Khoh in Sawai Jaipur was assinged to Kalyan Singh son of Mukand Singh and grandson of Dungar Singh in *tankhwah* of Rs. 1600 per year with an obligation to maintain three horses. In *Samvat* 1813 the said *jagirdar* died, therefore, the son of Kalyan Singh who was only two years old, became the claimant to get this *patta* of *jagir* in lieu of his father. The orders were passed that the *jagir* should be restored by the signature of *bohra* Khusali Ram, this may be done only after the inspection of branding of horses."[2]

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1. *Chitthi sawan vadi* 12, V.S. 1811/1754., *chitthi* dtd. *Phalgun vadi* 12, V.S. 1825/1768 A.D. refers a case where *jagirdar* gave guarantee to *bohra* so that he could advance loan to the *raiyats*. When the *jagirdar* was away in Deccan and *raiyat* refused to pay loans, *bohra* even traveled to Deccan to pursue the *jagirdar* for its repayment. At last, state's interference was sought to solve the dispute.
2. Besides these *chitthis*, also see *chitthi* to *amil pargana* Malarna, *baisakh vadi* 10, V.S. 1822/1765., *Chitthi* to *amil pargana Bahatri, baisakh* vadi 10, V.S. 1822/1765, *Chitthi pargana* Sawai Jaisingpur, *baisakh vadi* 10, V.S. 1822/1765, *Chitthi amil pargana* Bahatri, *baisakh vadi* 10, V.S. 1823/1766.

While in another *chitthi* reads:

Chitthi qarar miti baisakh vadi 10, V.S. 1822/1765 was regarding the restoration of *jagir* to the successor after the death of original sub-assignee.

> "The *jagir* of village Ralawata in *pargana* Chatsu was assigned to Hatti Singh son of Sobat Singh and grandson of Harnath Singh Hamirde, which was up till now held by Fauz Singh. After his death, Fauz Singh did not have any son, so his young brother Hatti Singh was requested for the services.
>
> It is instructed that the younger son of Hatti Singh was allotted said *jagir* instead of elder son by the signature of *bohra* Khusali Ram.[1]"

It appears from the above references that Khushali Ram was acting simply as guarantor on behalf of the state. No where, the name of the regent in case of minor (as in the case of the *chitthi* 1759 A.D.) is given.

Sah, *sahukar* and *sarraf* formed another element in the mercantile classes, but these seem to have functioned more in the towns. Their role in the rural sector was not direct and appears to have been negligible in our period. They largely

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1. However, it is not clear whether the elder brother was surviving or not.

engaged themselves in issuing[1] and discounting *hundis* (bill of exchange) and in insurance of goods[2]. It was through them that the credit system was flourished in Eastern Rajasthan.

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1. *Arhsatta pargana* Kotputli V.S. 1834/1777, State paid rupees 251.31 to *sahukar* as a *hundawani* to issue *hundis*. Also see *arhsatta pargana* Phagi V.S. 1835/1778, V.S. 1836/1779. In *pargana* Phagi, *hundawani* of Rs. 49.06 in 1778 AD and of Rs. 61.34 in 1779 AD was paid to issue *hundis* to *sahukars*.
2. *Arhsatta pargana* Kotputli V.S. 1839/1782. Rs. 21.00 was paid as discounting two *hundis* of Rs. 1001.00 in Rs. 980.00. cf. S.P. Gupta, "Money Lending and Banking in Eastern Rajasthan During the 17th and 18th Centuries", *PIHC*, Sri Nagar, 1986.

CHAPTER IX
STATE EXPENDITURE

Since, the object of the rulers of Jaipur like the Mughals[1], was to obtain the revenue as much as they could[2], the local administration was geared mainly to the task of facilitating the assessment and collection of revenue more accurately. To achieve this goal, various type of expenditure was being incurred even at *pargana* level either to facilitate revenue administrative machinery or introducing reforms in agriculture in the form of advancing loans or providing irrigation facility to maximize revenue. It is very pertinent to conduct micro study of state expenditure at *pargana* level to ascertain their extend, nature and also to make an enquiry about the elements of welfare in it. Fortunately, it is possible on the basis of Rajasthani documents especially such as *arhsattas*, to present the pattern of state expenditure in quantified form at the level of *pargana* in Jaipur State[3].

Since, Mughal administrative machinery was keen to have the knowledge of income and expenditure of an

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1. Irfan Habib, *The Agrarian System of Mughal India*, Bombay, 1963, p. 249.
2. S.P. Gupta, *'Agrarian System'*, op.cit., Dilbagh Singh, *State, Landlords*, op.cit., Authors say that like the procurcer Mughals, Jaipur rulers tried to extract maximum revenue under the various heads such as *Mel-o jihat, Sair-jihat, Siwai jamabandi*.
3. B.L. Bhadani, *Peasants, Artisans*, p. 382. For Western Rajasthan especially Marwar, no such document is available to provide full-fledged breakup of expenditure incurred by state.

assignment, for the benefit of Mughal revenue exchequer, every Mughal *jagidar* even for his own benefit had to keep records of income and expenditure of his *jagir*. Thus in over region the consolidate documents known as *arhsattas* were maintained. *Arhsattas* are the papers, which set out income and expenditure of the *parganas* including its villages. Besides giving the breakup of total income of the state at the *pargana* level, *arhsattas* help us to determine the various heads of expenditure incurred by the state. The figures of expenditure made under different items along with its breakup are given[1]. The head of expenditure in *arhsattas* is *kharch* or *minjalik*[2].

Arhsatta deals with the total amount of *kharch* (*minzalik* or *mizalik*) along with its detailed break up. First of all, the name of the *tehvildars*[3] (collectors) for the *pargana* is recorded. They are generally, the *potdar* (treasurer)[4], through whom, the amount was disbursed. The different items of expenditure are mentioned as follows:

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1. See various *arhsattas* of different *parganas* especially *arhsattas pargana* phagi V.S. 1835/1778, V.S. 1836/1779, *arhsattas pargana k*otputli V.S. 1831/1774, V.S. 1835/1777, V.S. 1836/1778, V.S. 1839/1782, *arhsattas pargana* Niwai V.S. 1820/1763, *arhsattas pargana* Mauzabad V.S. 1829/1772, 1831/1774, *arhsattas* pargana Malpura V.S. 1826/1769, 1827/1770, 1828/1771.
2. *Ibid.*
3. See various *arhsattas* of different *parganas*.
4. *Arhsattas pargana* Mauzabad V.S.1829/1772, V.S. 1831/1774, *arhsattas pargana* Malpura V.S. 1826/1769, 1827/1770, 1828/1771.

(A) ***Punya arth:***

This head covers the various expenditure made for religious and charitable purposes such as worshiping the various incarnations of god, at the time of *holi*, *janmashthami* etc., worshiping of *Bhawani*, performance of *katha*, construction of new temple etc[1].

In *pargana* Phagi, expenses in the worshiping of God Chaturbhuj for 13 months, was Rs.29.25 @2.25 per month while in the worshiping of Ram Rs.39 was the total expenses came in 13 months i.e. Rs. 3.00 per month.[2] The state incurred a major expenses under the head of *punya arth* in the form of *sadavrat* (alms) which were being distributed to poor or disabled. In *pargana* Kotputli, a *lungar* (mass festivity) was being organised for providing meals to ascetic or disabled. A significant amount was invested under the head punya arth i.e, approximately 25% and sometimes it was about 75% of total expenditure under the head of *Punya arth*[3]. In the *pargana* Phagi generally, proportion of *sadavrat* to the *punya arth* was

1. See various *Arhsattas* of different *parganas*.
2. *Arhsatta pargana* Kotputli V.S. 1835/1778.
3. *Arhsatta pargana* Phagi op. cit.

24%[1]. Besides organising such mass festivity, some individuals also got alms, for example in pargana Phagi, Kirpa Ram and Gopinath Misra was getting alms of Rs.65.00 for the period of 13 month started from *miti bhadva sudi* 3, V.S. 1835 at the rate of Rs.5 per month.[2] Sometimes, alms were being distributed in kind.[3] Fathya Ram, Kirpa Ram brahman was getting 3 ser *naaj* per day in the form of alms.[4] Indeed, the brahmans were the greatest beneficiaries of it, claiming such privileges on permanent and hereditary basis.[5] Another major expenditure was incurred on the performance of *katha* or worship on the occasion of auspicious days such as *holi, navratri, vijaydashmi, deepawali, katikipuja, Janmasthami, rachhabandhan, purnima* etc.[6]

The frequency of expenses in such cases can be estimated from the example given below:

Expenditure incurred on the various auspicious days in *pargana* phagi.

	Rs.
Navrata hold at *kachheri*	2.62

1. *Arhsatta pargana* Phagi op. cit.
2. *Arhsatta pargana* Phagi V.S. 1835/1778.
3. *Arhsatta pargana Niwai* V.S. 1820/1763, *arhsatta pargana* Thana Gazi Ka 1800/1743, 1826/1769, 1829/1772.
4. *Arhsatta pargana* Phagi op. cit., *arhsattas pargana* Kotputli op.cit.
5. I have arrived on this conclusion on the study of *arhsattas* of different *parganas* such as Malpura, Niwai, Kotputli, Mauzabad, Thana Gazi Ka, Phagi under different *sarkar* and suba.
6. cf. various *arhsattas* of different *parganas.*

Vijayadashmi	7.22
Deepawali	.62
Asarh purnima	2.00
Katikipiya	.86
Vasant panchami	2.00
Magh choth	1.00
Ramnavmi	2.00
Rachhabandhan	2.00
Janmasthami	3.72

Apart from these expenses, state also organized *brahambhoj* (mass festivity) to secure the favour of nature and god and incurred major expenditure in such a way. In *pargana* phagi in 1778 A.D. a *brahambhoj* (mass festivity) was organised in expectation of frequent rains.

The following is the description of expenses incurred on this occasion.

Table[1]

	Man	***Rs.***
Wheat	17.82	19.25
Ghee	4.97	34.25
Gul	7.47	18.68
Pulse	3.02	4.00
Exp. in flouring the wheat		1.67

1. This table is prepared on the information given in ***arhsatta pargana*** Phagi V.S. 1835/1778.

Spices		0.18
Mung ghanro		0.87
Gidoraya?		0.90
Other expenses		3.75
	Total expenses	***83.59.***

The state also came with some miscellaneous expenses under this head such as providing drinking water facilities in midway, installing idol in temples, repair of temples etc.[1] Being a Rajput principality the strict observation of the festivals, celebrating religious ceremonies was obvious. A good amount was invested by the state in performing the religious activities (See Annexure IXa, IXb and IXc).

(B) *Tehvilati*

This head covers the maximum amount in the total expenditure, made in connection with payment of *mustaufi* of *kachehri*[2] payment to *mahindar*[3], *peshkash (offering)* to *patel* and *patwari*[4], value of *hundis*[5], *khurak qhora* (fodder for horse)[6],

1. See *arhsattas pargana* Geejgarh V.S. 1799/1742, V.S. 1800/1743, *arhsattas pargana* Kotputli op.cit, *arhsattas pargana* phagi op. cit.
2. *Arhsatta pargana* Kotputli V.S. 1834/1777.
3. *Arhsatta pargana* Kotputli V.S. 1839/1782.
4. *Arhsatta prgana* Phagi V.S. 1836/1779.
5. Nawab Najaw Khan was paid his salary through *hundis* and the value of *hundis* was charged under this head. *Arhsatta pargana* kotputli, V.S. 1834/1777.
6. *Arhsatta pargana* Phagi V.S. 1835/1778.

lawazima (perquisites) to *patel*[1], *pattas to vardar*[2], charitable purpose[3], salary of *jagirdar*[4] loans to *jagirdars*[5] *invitation of marriage in the royal family* (*noto bayab*)[6] and survey provided for an *ijara* of a village or *pargana*[7] etc. Under this head, accounts of these various type of expenditure were settled on the basis of *kubz* i.e. receipts or acknowledgement[8], of various officials submitted to *tehvildars* or *potdars*. Payment made in context of various *karkhanas*[9] such as *farrashkhana* (carpets), *Rangkhana* (paint & polish) etc, were also dealt under this head. Sometimes, expenses incurred on account of *bajgirdanid* was being recorded under *tehvilat*[10].

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1. *Ibid*
2. *Ibid*
3. *Arhsatta pargana* kotputli V.S. 1835/1778.
4. *Ibid*, The Salary of Nawab Najaw Khan was being paid under this head.
5. See details in *arhsatta pargana* Geejgarh V.S. 1800. 1743 , cf. *arhsatta pargana* kotputli V.S. 1834/1777
6. For details on this cers,see *siyab nazr* dtd. *miti jyestha sudi*, Mon V.S.1770/ 1713.
7. *Muchalka* dtd. V.S. 1784-1788/1727-1713, also see *arhsatta pargana* Phagi V.S. 1836/1779.
8. *Wilson's Glossary*.
9. *Arhsatta pargana* Kotputli V.S. 1839/1782. In the period from *bhadva sudi* 5 to *pos sudi* 9, V.S. 1839/1782, approximately 7.2% of expenditure under the head *tehvilati* was made in connection of *farrash khana*.cf. *Arhsatta pargana* Phagi V.S. 1835/1778, a small amount was also incurred for *Rangkhana* i.e. Rs. 25.00. cf. Sumbul Halim Khan, "Karkhanas of Mughal Noble – Evidence from the Amber/Jaipur Records", *PIHC*, New Delhi, 1991-92. Sometimes, a significant amount was invested in *karkhanas* e.g. from 6th Feb. 1759 to 17th March 1759, amount of Rs. 17518 was incurred on *Silekhana*.
10. See details in arhsatta pargana Geejgarh V.S. 1799/1742

(C) *Alufadar*

The payment of salaries of *pargana* officials like *chaudhuri* and *qanungo, faujdar, darogha, amil* and *amin* were mentioned under the head of *alufo* (Pes. *alufa*). The salary of *alufadars* was varied from *pargana* to *pargana*. The payment to the *pargana* officials appearing in accounts were divided under two heads i.e. *dol* or *zat* (personal) and *lawazima* (perquisites).[1] The payment under *dol* was generally higher than that of *lawazima*[2]. The annual salary of the amil in *pargana* Phagi[3] was continued to be Rs. 1028.00 out of which Rs. 600.00 was paid under *dol* and Rs. 428.00 under *lawazima* and payment to *potdar* was Rs. 15.00 per month i.e. Rs. 180.00 per annum during the years 1778 & 1779. In *pargana* Geejgarh[4], *amil* was getting Rs. 812.00 out of which Rs. 500.00 under *dol* and Rs. 312.00 under *lawazima* and *potsar* was getting Rs. 12.00 per month i.e. Rs. 144 per annum. In *pargana* Kotputli[5] *amil's* salary was Rs. 1500.00 per annum (*dol* Rs.800.00 and *lawazima*

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1. See various *arhsattas* of different *parganas.*
2. S.P. Gupta, *Agrarian System,* op.cit., p. 172, Dilbagh Singh, *State, Landlords* op.cit., p. 170. Authors concluded that payment under *dol* was equal to *lawzima* on the basis of the study of six *pargana* i.e. Amer, Dausa, Malarna, Chatsu, Bhatri, Lalsot. While in the most of other *parganas of* Jaipur state *dol* exceeds *lwazima.* cf. *arhsattas* of different *parganas.*
3. *Arhsattas pargana* Phagi., op.cit.
4. *Arhsattas pargana* Geejgarh, op.cit.
5. *Arhsattas pargana* Kotputli V.S. 1831/1774, V.S. 1834/1777, V.S. 1835/1778, V.S. 1839/1782.

Rs. 700) over a period from 1774 to 1782 and salary of *potdar* was Rs. 180.00 per annum i.e. Rs. 15.00 per month. In *pargana* Geejgarh[1] salary of *daroga* was recorded as Rs. 444.00 per annum (Rs. 300.00 under *dol* & Rs. 144 under *lawazima*). If the salary of *amil* in *pargana* Malarna[2] in 1730 AD is any guide to know fluctuation, one intends to say that there was a fall in the salary of *amil* during the second half of 18th century. It coincides with the statement that during this period prices were declining.

Another category of *alufadar* was the *jagirdars who got their tan* (salary) partly in revenue assignments and partly in cash i.e. *naqdi*.[3]

The *peshdasht* (head clerk) was another important official, his salary was Rs. 30.00 per month or 360.00 per annum.[4] It appears as if he was dealing the audit as well.

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1. *Arhsattas pargana* Geejgarh., op. cit.
2. *Arhsatta pargana* Malarna V.S. 1787/1730.
3. *Arhsatta pargana* Geejgarh V.S.1800/1743. **1.** *Mauza* Gayavari was assigned to Govardhan Singh, Pahar Singh Chauhan in jagir of Rs. 2100.00 out of which Rs. 1100.00 was to be paid in cash. **2.** Mauza Haidaka was assigned to Sanvant Singh, Syo Singh Kumbharni in jagir in lieu of *tan* Rs. 2800.00 out of which Rs. 1700.00 was to be paid in cash. **3.** Chhitra Singh, Kirpa Ram got *mauza* Abheypur in *jagir* in lieu of *tan* Rs. 1900.00 out of which Rs. 550.00 was to paid in cash. **4.** Chhain Singh, Guman Singh Rajawat were assigned *mauza* Gairijee in *jagir in lieu of their* tan Rs. 1280.00 out of which *naqdi* was Rs. 550.00.
4. *Arhsatta pargana* Niwai V.S. 1820/1763.

(D) *Mahindar*

Mahindars were those employees of the state who received their salary on monthly basis such as *haqiqat nawis, khuphia nawis, dafter band, kotwal, chowkayat, katib, awardar, faujdar, daroga, nawis* (persian) etc. In the *pargana* of Phagi, following was the salary of *mahindars*.[1]

Kotwal	Rs. 12.00
Dafter band	Rs. 02.00
Chowkayat	Rs. 04.00
Khuphia nawis	Rs. 12.00

In *pargana* Kotputli,[2] following statement recorded the monthly salary of various officials over the period of 1774 to 1782 AD[3].

Khuphia nawis	Rs. 15.00
Kotwal	Rs. 15.00
Dafterband	Rs. 02.00
Chokayat	Rs. 08.00
Awardar	Rs. 11.00
Nawis (persian)	Rs. 07.50

1. *Arhsattas pargana* Phagi, op.cit.
2. *Arhsattas pargana* Kotputli, op.cit.
3. *Ibid.* This table is prepared from the *arhsattas pargana* Kotputli, while all *mahindar* were not employed every year.

Daroga	Rs. 40.00
Faujdar	Rs. 30.00
Nagarchi	Rs. 04.00
Vardar	Rs. 05.00

(E) *Rozinadar*

These persons were employed as daily wager such as *harkaras* (messengers), *sawars*, *navisands* (new writer) and *piyadas* (footmen), *qazi* etc. were paid under this category. Sometimes *mahindars* too were paid on daily basis. In *pargana* Kotputli, *chowkayat* was getting Re. 01.00 per day and *faujdar* was paid extra allowance of Re. 01.00 per day on the additional work[1]. *Qazis* were also being paid on daily basis such as in *pargana* Geejgarh, Qazi was getting Rs.06.00 daily[2]. It may be noted here that for every official, the payment was calculated only for the days he actually worked. It was especially marked for daily wagers.

(F) *Tagai (Taqavi)*

The practice of providing agriculture loans had been old practice beginning from ancient India till modern times. For Rajasthan, it was very essential keeping in view the

1. *Arhsatta pargana* Kotputli V.S. 1839/1782.
2. *Arhsatta pargana* Geejgarh V.S. 1800/1743.

scarcity of rains. The cultivators received large sums of amount as agriculture loan in the form of *tagai*. It is surprising to note that the amount of expenditure incurred under this head used to be very insignificant[1]. The possible explanation may be due to the fact that *tagai loan* was arranged from *mahajans, sahas* etc. by state to peasants, state's direct financial involvement was very meagre. Most of cultivators purchased bullocks, seeds and fertilizer under this head. Generally these loans were being distributed by *patel* to *paltis*[2].

(G) *Inam*

There was a class of persons such as *patel, zamindars* etc. who also received *inam* from the state, for example who restored cultivation or founded new villages, *Siropav* and other privileges were claimed by them.[3] In *pargana* Kotputli,[4] *zamindar* got Rs.9.75 as *inam* for founding new villages given as below:

Parvana	Rs.3.00
Gopalpura	Rs.1.25
Sukarlabad	Rs.3.50
Piratpura	Rs.2.00

1. See *arhsattas* of different *parganas*.
2. *Arhsatta pargana* Phagi V.S. 1836/1779.
3. See various *arhsattas*. cf. S. P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, op.cit. p.183, Dilbagh Singh, *State Landlords*, op. cit., pp.177-178.
4. *Arhsatta ikharfi* (crop-*syalu*) *pargana* Kotputli V.S. 1834/1777.

In the same *pargana*[1] *patel* got *inam* of Rs.10.00 on the restoration of cultivation in the following villages.

Akbarpur	Rs.2.00
Gopalpur	Rs.3.00
Khandaklala	Rs.1.00
Sujatnagar	Rs.1.00
Vanaka	Rs.2.00
Tapari	Rs.1.00

Besides them, another class of persons such as *quzis, sarrafs*[2] etc. also received these at different occasions. For example in *pargana* Phagi,[3] *qazi* Fatehullah son of *qazi* Nathpulla was receiving Rs.12.50 yearly on the occasion of *id*. The *qazis* who read the *khutba* of emperor at *Id* prayers, claimed it on hereditary basis. Similarly, in *pargana* Kotputli,[4] *qazi* Fateh Ali got Rs.30.00 on the occasion of id to read the *khutba*. *Inam* was also given to a person who helped in curbing crimes and theft. In village Sangathera of *pargana* Kotputli[5], *inam* of Rs. 6.00 was given to a person who amputated the hands of Mina *thief*. Brahmins who visited the *Darbar* for

1. *Arhsatta ikharfi* (crop-*unhalu*) *pargana* Kotputli V.S. 1834/1777.
2. *Arhsatta pargana* Kotputli op. cit. When *sarraf* Chanchal Das was died and his son went to *Darbar* and got *inam* of Rs. 2.00.
3. *Arhsatta pargana* Phagi, V.S. 1836/1779.
4. *Arhsatta pargana* Kotputli V.S. 1834/1777.
5. *Ibid.*

giving blessings on the occasion of marriage also received *inam*.

(H) *Imarati Kharch*

Under this head came the cost of repairs of various buildings such as palaces (*mahals*), *kachehri, kotwali chabutra, haveli, pargana* officials residence such as *potdar's* residence, *amil's* residence, construction of gateway to *qasba* and construction of thatched roof, etc. were included. The expenditure of course, varied as per requirements. For example in the *pargana* of Geejgarh[1] in 1742 it was Rs.16.00 while it became Rs. 25.00 in 1743. In *pargana* kotputli[2] from Rs.25.00 in 1777, it increased to Rs.60.47 in 1778 AD. Its proportion to the total expenditure at the level of *pargana* ranges from nil to approximately 1%[3]. One can however, work out the rates of payment made to masons and labourer. In the *pargana* of Kotputli following rates were prevailing.

Table[4]

Mason	0.15 to 3.00

1. *Arhsattas pargana* Geejgarh V.S. 1799/1742, V.S.1800/1743.
2. *Arhsattas pargana* Kotputli V.S. 1834/1777, V.S. 1835/1778.
3. I have arrived at this conclusion on the study of *arhsattas* of different *parganas* especially of Phagi and Kotputli.
4. This table is prepared on the basis of information contained in *arhsattas pargana* Kotputli V.S. 1831/1774, V.S. 1834/1777, V.S. 1835/1778, V.S. 1839/1782.

Begaria	0.18 to 0.44
Panihari	1.90 to 2.00
Mosil	0.44
Kharol	0.12

Generally, in the construction of thatched roof (*chhaparbandi*), a considerable expenses were being incurred under the head of *Imarati Kharch.*[1]

(I) *Sair Kharch*

This heads covers extra or miscellaneous expenses,[2] which incurred in purchasing of ammuniation, *tel* (oil), paying miscellaneous interest, *shahngi* (perquisites of a village watchman who used to take care), payment of state share in kind at the village level made to *awardar* (the officer incharge of state granary) and to meet the spending in food allowances to soldiers and horses, expenses occurred in evacuation of *garhi* with the help of army and transport expenses such as *bhara* in shifting *jinsi* collected as state revenue to *aware* etc.[3] The amount under this head was subject to fluctuations as per excigencies and requirements, even though it ranges around 6%

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1. *Arhsatta pargana* Niwai op. cit., *arhsattas pargana* Malpura., op. cit., also see *arhsattas pargana* Mauzabad., op. cit.
2. *Wislon's Glossary*, p.454.
3. See *arhsattas* of different *parganas*.

in the total expenditure.[1] In the *pargana* of Phagi, the following was the proportion of various miscellaneous expenses under the head of *sair kharch*.[2]

In Ammunition	0.90
Interest payment	2.73
Oil	0.43
Exp. incurred on daily allowances	
Of soldier & hourses	11.75
Shahngi	32.17
Exp. In army action	41.00
Awardar	5.85
Transport Exp.:	
1. Sending *jinsi* to *aware*	2.35
2. Sending *kagad* to Jaipur	0.10
Misc. (*futkar*)	2.72

From the perusal of above table, it appears that the expenses on army maintenance for defence or repairs of fort etc. dominated the *sair kharch*.

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1. It was found 6% in *parganas* Phagi, Kotputl, Niwai, Thana Gaji ke, Malpura, Geejgarh.
2. *Arhsatta pargana* Phagi V.S.1835/1778. I have come across the same break up of *sair kharch* in *parganas Malpura*, Niwai, Geejgarh, Mauzabad, Thana Gazi ka though their proportion changed as per the requirements. cf. various *arhsattas* of respective *parganas*.

(J) *Jamiat Kharch*

An expenditure made on account of the maintenance of army maintained by a *jagirdar* on behalf of the state.[1] Sometimes, a contingent of the army was being maintained to take care of the fort, *kot* and the town[2] and also helped in evacuating the fortress.[3] The *sawars* in such cases were *naqdi* or paid in cash.[4] In case of rebellion, a temporary contingent of *sawars* was maintained only on cash basis.[5] Further the identification of *sawars* and horses duly maintained in the *taujih* (records or bundhs) of *bakhshi* involved some expenditure. As far maintenance of horses was concerned, the expenditure was made keeping in view of the bread of the horses like *turki tazi, kalan, yabu* and *jangalah.* The rates[6] are given as under:

Yabu Rs.3.00 per horse

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1. See various *arhsattas* of different *parganas* under the head of *jamiat kharch* expenditure was recorded *jagirdarwise*. cf. *arhsatta pargana* Kotputli V.S. 1831/1774.
2. *Arhsatta pargana* Kotputli V.S. 1831/1774. Turks were creating problems in the *pargana*, so army's help was sought to wipe them out. Expenses, so incurred was about 60% of total *jamiat kharch.*
3. In *pargana* Phagi, 80% of *jamiat kharch* was incurred only in the evacuation of *garhi* (fortress) of Narhera. *Arhsatta pargana* Phagi V.S. 1835/1778.
4. *Arhsatta pargana* Kotputli op.cit. To take care of *kot* and fortress of *pargana, naqdi sawars* were paid 35% of total *jamiat kharch.*
5. *Chitthi pos sudi* 2, V.S. 1787/1730, The *pargana amil* wrote a *chitthi* to *diwan* Narain Das Kirpa Ram "That Devi singh Khangarat is creating problem in *pargana* naraina, we need at least one hundred *sawar* to wipe him out". The *Diwan* sanctioned the amount with the instructions that if he needed more, they might be recruited without any delay.
6. *Arhsatta pargana* Naraina V.S. 1787/1730.

Tazi	Rs.2.46 per horse
Turki tazi	Rs.1.94 per horse
Jangalah	Rs.6.00 per horse

Sawars were paid Rs.37 per day while musketeers were given Rs.3.00 per month.

(K) *Kagad etc.*

Under this head, different type of papers such as white, etc., which was generally purchased through the paper merchants of Jaipur and expenditure incurred on account of ink used in the offices of *potdar, amil* etc., was maintained. Moreover, other requirement of office like *jild dori*, cloth cover, iron fanoos oil, penholder and other miscellaneous items were covered.

(L) *Tel Roshnai*

This head covers the expenditure make on oil spending in lighting various lamps (hand lamps and hanging lamps) to illuminate *Kachehri* etc.

(M) *Bajgirdanid:*

It appears from our documents that when a *jagir* was transferred or reassigned to someone, the expenditure which

was incurred during the transfer, was made, met from this head and a portion of the amount of *hasil* received from such *jagirs* being deposited under this head. Generally *pargana* officials were instructed by the state *diwan* that whatever amount was received on account of the transfer, confiscation and reallocation of *jagirs* should be deposited under the head *bajgirdanid* and duly recorded in *barat qarar.*[1]

(N) *Ajuradar and Varadar*

Mutasaddis i.e., officials of various departments were paid according to their work.

(O) *Batto and Hundawani*

The expenditure incurred on account of *parkhai* (testing the genuineness of various coins)[2] *batto kamwazni* (cost met for lack of weight in coins)[3], discount on encashing *hundies*[4] *hundawani* (commission to issue hundies) etc. were

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1. See details in *arhsatta pargana* Geejgarh V.S. 1799/1742.
2. *Arhsattas pargana* Geejgarh V.S.1799/1742, V.S. 1800/1743. Expenditure under the head of *Batto prakhai* was very insignificant. In *pargana* Geejgarh its proportion to total *kharch* was 06% in 1742 and .2 in 1743.
3. *Ibid.*
4. *Arhsatta pargana* Kotputli V.S.1839/1782. Rs.21.00 was paid as discount on enchashing two hundies of Rs.1001.00 in Rs. 980.00 to pay the salary of soldier's employed. cf. S. P. Gupta, "Money Lending and Banking in Eastern Rajasthan during the 17th and 18th centuries". *PIHC.* Srinagar, 1986.

covered under this head. For example in pargana Kotputli in 1777,[1] total *hundawani* was Rs.251.37, which was approximately 7% of total expenditure, paid by state to issue following *hundis* at the following rates.

Table

Rs.	In the name of	Dated	@	Hundawani
5011.00	Rao Bahadur Sahaj Singh, Pt. Nawal Rai	Bhadvasudi 3, 1834 To Phalgunsudi 2, 1834.	1%	50.00
4001.00	- Do -	Phalgunsudi 3, 1834 To Bhadva sudi 1, 1834.	2%	80.00
1501.00	- Do -	- Do -	2%	30.00
3401.00	- Do -	- Do -	2%	68.00
1436.50	- Do -	- Do -	1%	14.37
898.00	Do -	- Do -	1%	9.00
		Total		**251.37**

In *pargana* Phagi, *proportion* of *hundawani* to total expenditure was 0.24% in 1778 while in 1779 it was 0.88%[2].

(P) *Mujrai*

Mujrai signifies any authorised deduction and an allowance.[3] In eastern Rajasthan, *mujrai* was the customary

1. *Arhsatta pargana* Kotputli V.S.1834/1777.
2. *Arhsattas* pargana Phagi V.S. 1835/1778, V.S. 1836/1779.
3. *Wilson's Glossary*, p. 351.

deduction from revenue collected, for *pargana* and village officials such as *bisondh* of *patels* etc.[1] Even under the British Government, it implied deductions from the revenue on account of allowances to cultivators or contractors.[2] Payments specially, made to the *patels* were generally known as the *bisondh* of *patel* which was received by him from each village. The amount as given differs from village to village. *Bisondh* actually was 5% of the total revenue reckoned as the share of *raiyat*.[3] For exceptionally meritorious service, the state could bestow upon the *patel*, the perquisites which were not sanctioned by custom such as *bisondh inam pateli*.[4] This was also in consideration of the fact that the *patel* had an important role to play in helping to extend cultivation.

In the *pargana* Geejgarh,[5] following was the description of various heads under the *mujrai*.

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1. *Arhsattas* of diffeent *parganas*. cf. S. P. Gupta, *Agrarian System*, op.cit., p.183.
2. *Wilson's Glossary* op. cit. p. 351.
3. Dilbagh Singh, *State, Landlords*, op.cit. p.178.
4. *Ibid*
5. *Arhsatta pargana* Geejgarh V.S. 1800/1743.

Mujari

Pargana – Geegarh

V.S. 1800/1743

Pargana/Village	Total Amt.	*Verotri*	*Khichro*	*Bhait*	*Nirkh-ayani*	*Phag*	*Qanungo's Nankar*	*Siropao*
Geejgarh	312.62	171.75	9.50	5.37	8.00	8.50	100.00	9.50
Qasba Geejgarh	172.18	69.97	1.00	2.22	8.00	1.00	100.00	-
Kalakhoh	34.25	31.09	1.00	0.97	-	1.00	-	-
Givatra	1.18	0.18	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
Garihata	12.09	9.81	1.00	0.28	-	1.00	-	-
Garoli	15.25	12.87	1.00	0.37	-	1.00	-	-
Chainpura	2.62	1.59	0.50	0.03	-	0.50	-	-
Jahangirpura	4.75	2.69	1.00	0.06	-	1.00	-	-
Savar	10.81	8.56	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-	-
Dugsatipura	22.94	15.00	1.00	0.44	-	1.00	-	5.50
Bujoit	26.72	19.97	1.00	0.75	-	1.00	-	4.00

(Q) *Others*

We also come across other heads under *kharch* in *arhsattas*[1] such as *amanati* and *dena-diya*. Under the head of *amanati*, the amount, which was left and was to be received by *tehvildars*, was being dealt and under *dena-diya*, the amount, which was due last years, was paid this year. By nature, amounts mentioned under these heads, were not expenses.

1. See details in various *arhsattas*.

Annexure IXa

Proportion of various expenses under *Kharch*

Pargana – Phagi

Heads	V.S. 1835/1778		V.S. 1836/1779	
	Kharif	***Rabi***	***Kharif***	***Rabi***
Punya arth	10.36	14.53	17.97	22.14
Tehvilati	56.74	39.58	46.19	41.59
Alufadar	8.37	11.39	13.58	16.15
Mahindar	2.35	3.17	5.76	5.20
Kagad etc.	2.24	3.07	3.96	4.52
Tel Roshnai	0.30	0.42	0.58	0.72
Hundawani	0.17	0.35	0.88	--
Inam	0.10	0.14	0.94	--
Tagai	0.89	--	--	1.18
Sair kharch	6.26	8.88	5.86	6.71
Amanati	7.22	10.70	0.22	0.26
Imarati kharch	0.20	0.48	0.19	0.42
Jamiat kharch	3.06	4.53	0.22	--
Ajurdar	0.67	0.99	1.09	1.10
Vardar	0.97	1.63	2.13	--

Annexure IXb

Proportion of various expenses under *Kharch*

Pargana – Geejgarh

	V.S. 1799/1742	V.S. 1800/1743
Punya arth	0.44	1.63
Tehvilati	65.29	48.27
Alufadar	25.90	22.45
Mahindar	1.94	2.18
Rozinadar	0.17	0.16
Kagad etc.	0.88	1.16
Tel Roshnai	0.38	0.34
Sai Kharch	1.17	0.13
Batto	0.06	0.20
Tagai	--	21.87
Ajurdar	0.59	0.59
Vardar	0.44	0.35
Imarati kharch	0.10	--
Inam	0.13	0.03
Mujrai	2.06	2.24

Annexure IXc

Proportion of various expenses under *Kharch*

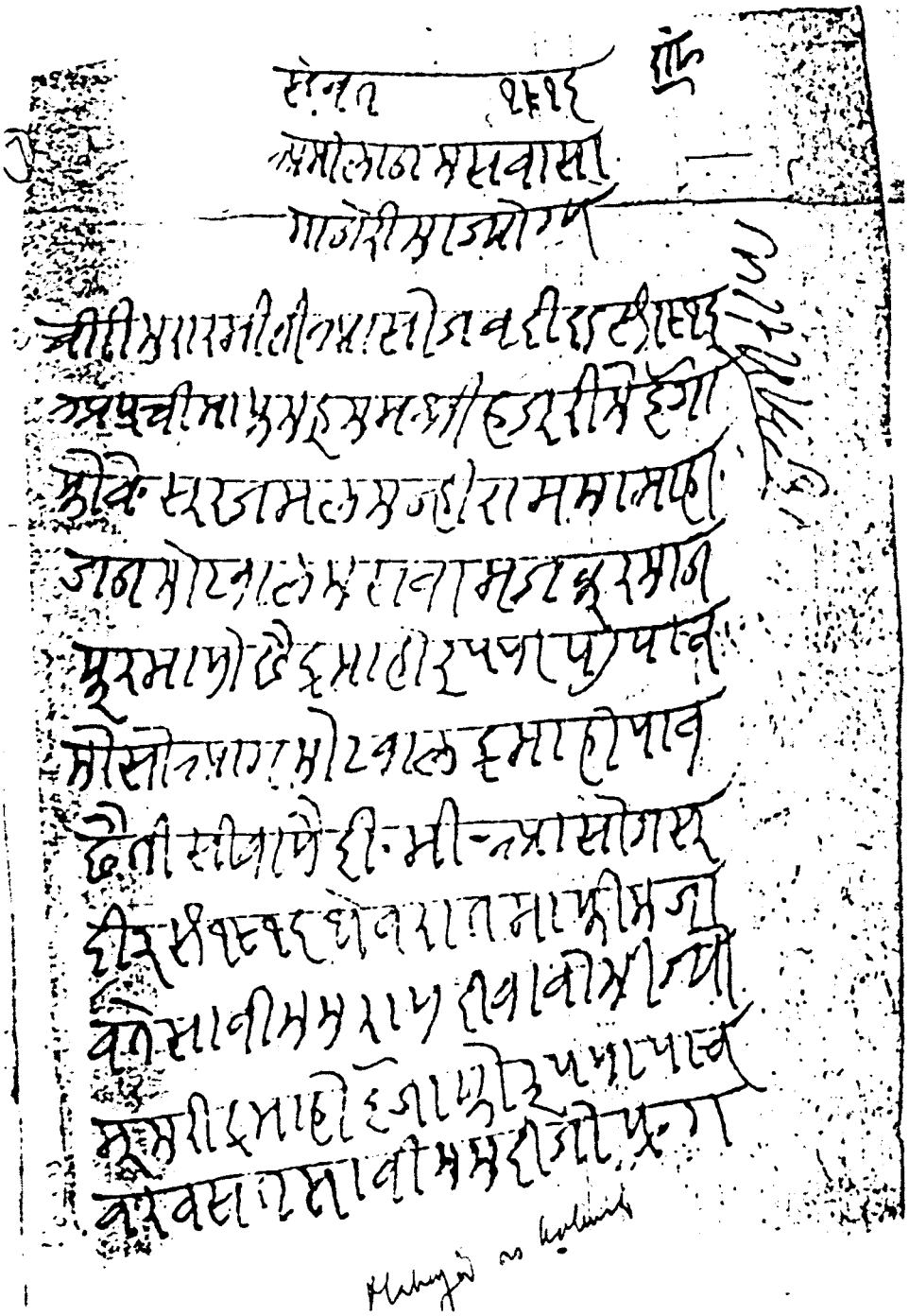
Pargana – Kotputli

Heads	V.S. 1831/1774	V.S. 1834/1777		V.S. 1835/1778		V.S. 1839/1782
	Rabi	*Kharif*	*Rabi*	*Kharif*	*Rabi*	*Kharif*
Punya arth	2.52	4.54	1.30	5.28	1.47	4.90
Tehvilti	–	6.17	–	0.75	21.77	36.23
Alufadar	3.70	8.38	2.20	8.78	3.17	7.00
Mahindar	2.23	0.87	2.12	11.92	1.66	6.62
Kagad etc.	0.93	2.14	0.52	2.42	0.96	1.77
Tel Roshnai	0.12	0.17	0.04	0.23	0.08	–
Jamiat Kharch	88.61	5.14	23.09	26.50	5.00	28.78
Hundawani	0.17	0.61	0.70	–	–	0.81
Inam	0.72	0.60	0.30	0.28	–	2.07
Sair Kharch	0.07	22.93	3.72	16.98	8.22	2.65
Imarati Kharch	0.24	–	0.11	–	–	1.04
Ajurdar	0.40	0.65	0.24	0.37	–	1.00
Vardar	0.32	0.30	0.42	1.17	0.42	1.36
Denadiya	–	39.58	64.40	31.39	31.53	–

APPENDIX A
SELECTED CHITTHIS

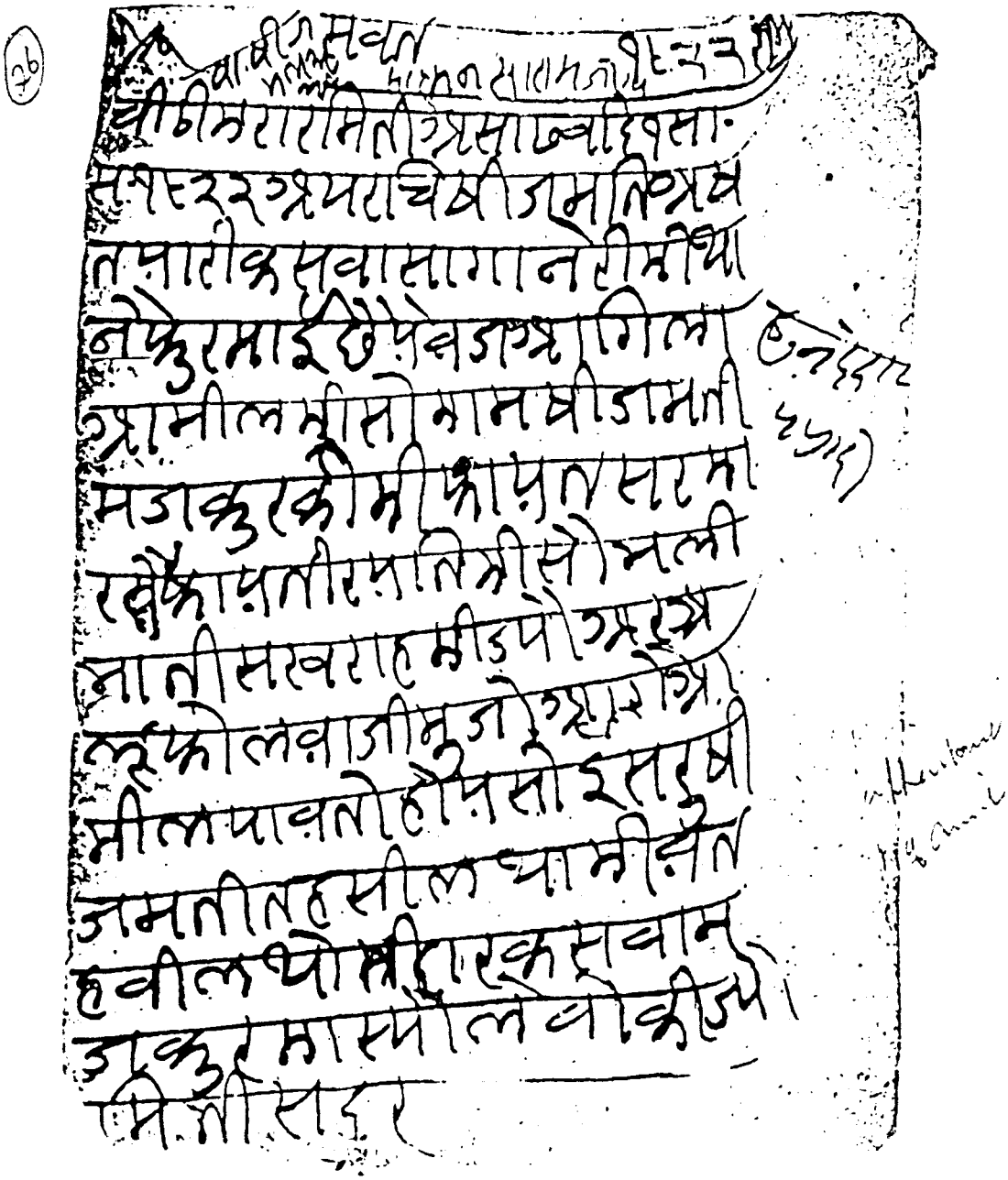
Chitthi, Kati Vadi 5, V.S. 1816/1759

Chitthi, Asoj Vadi 6, V.S. 1816/1759



Chitthi, Kati Vadi 8, V.S. 1816/1759

Chitthi, Asarh Vadi 1, V.S. 1822/1765



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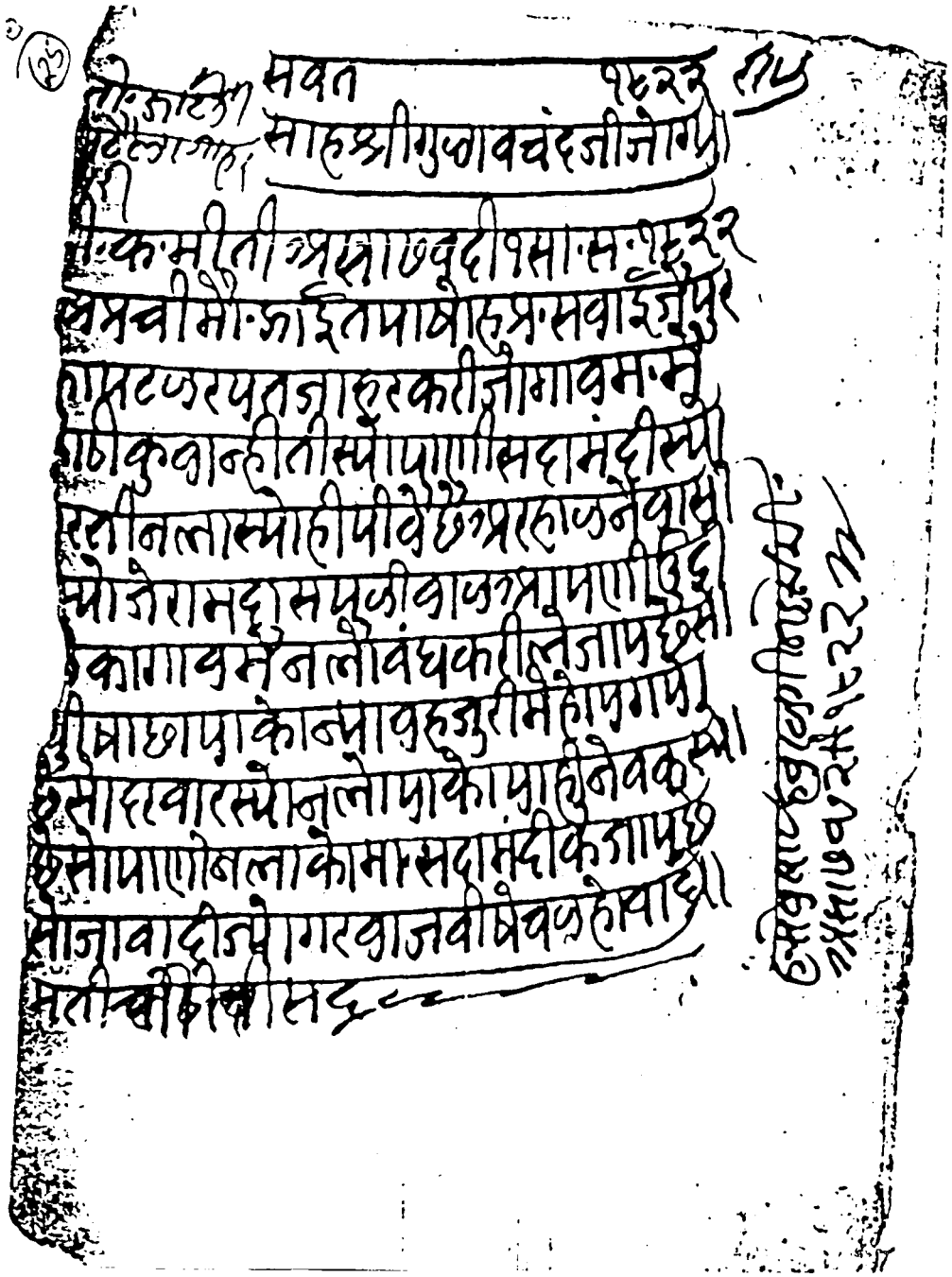
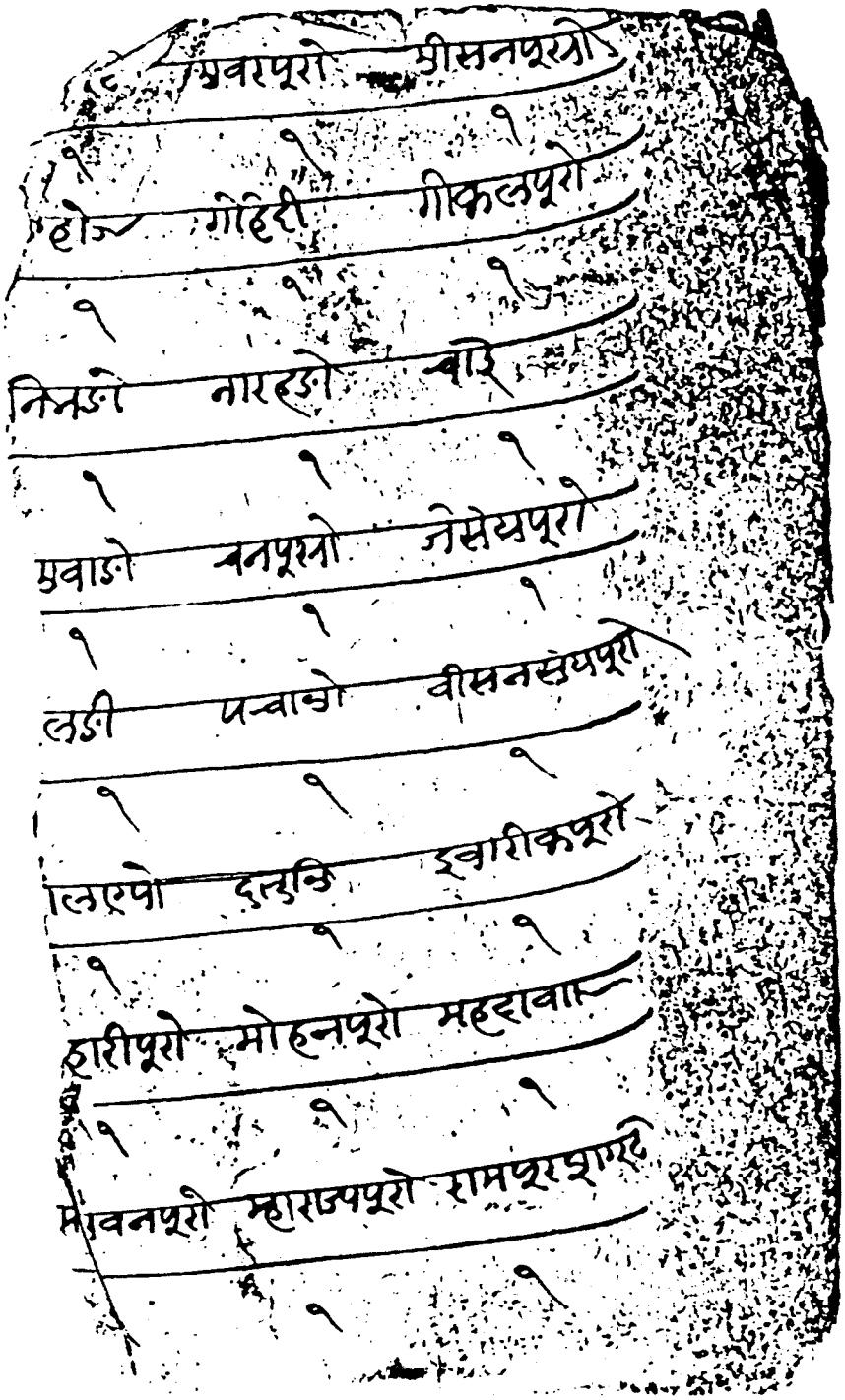
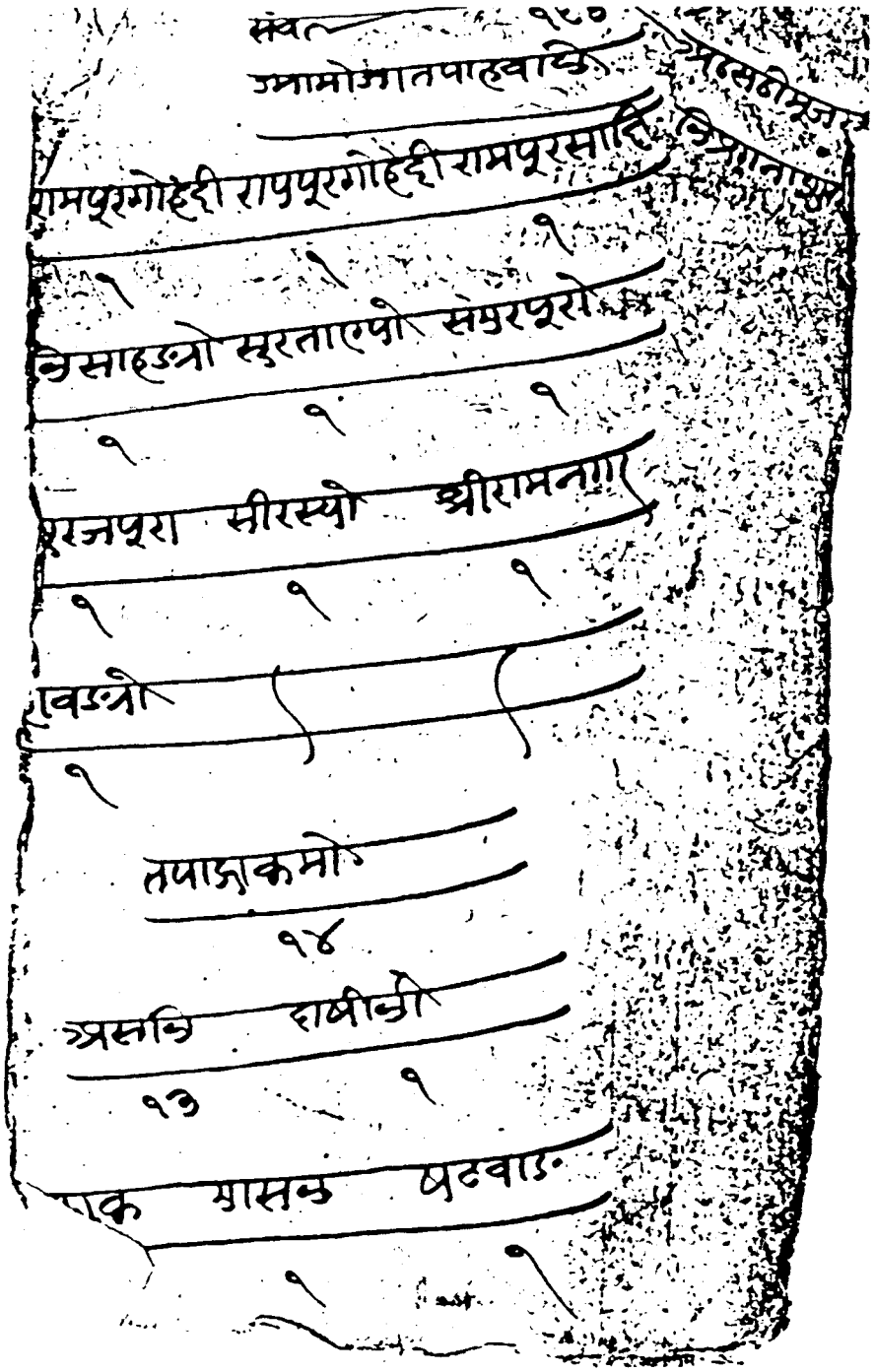
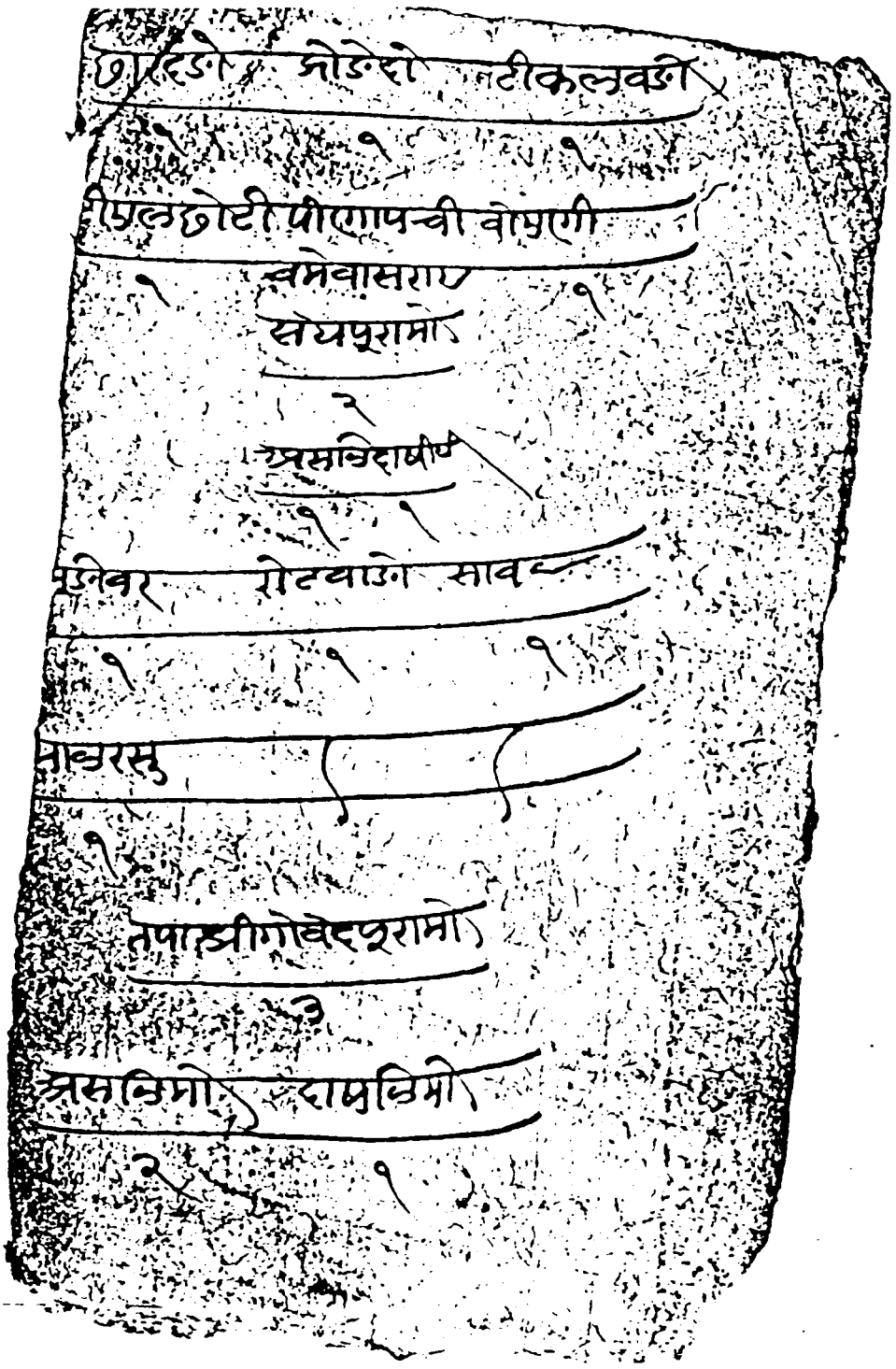


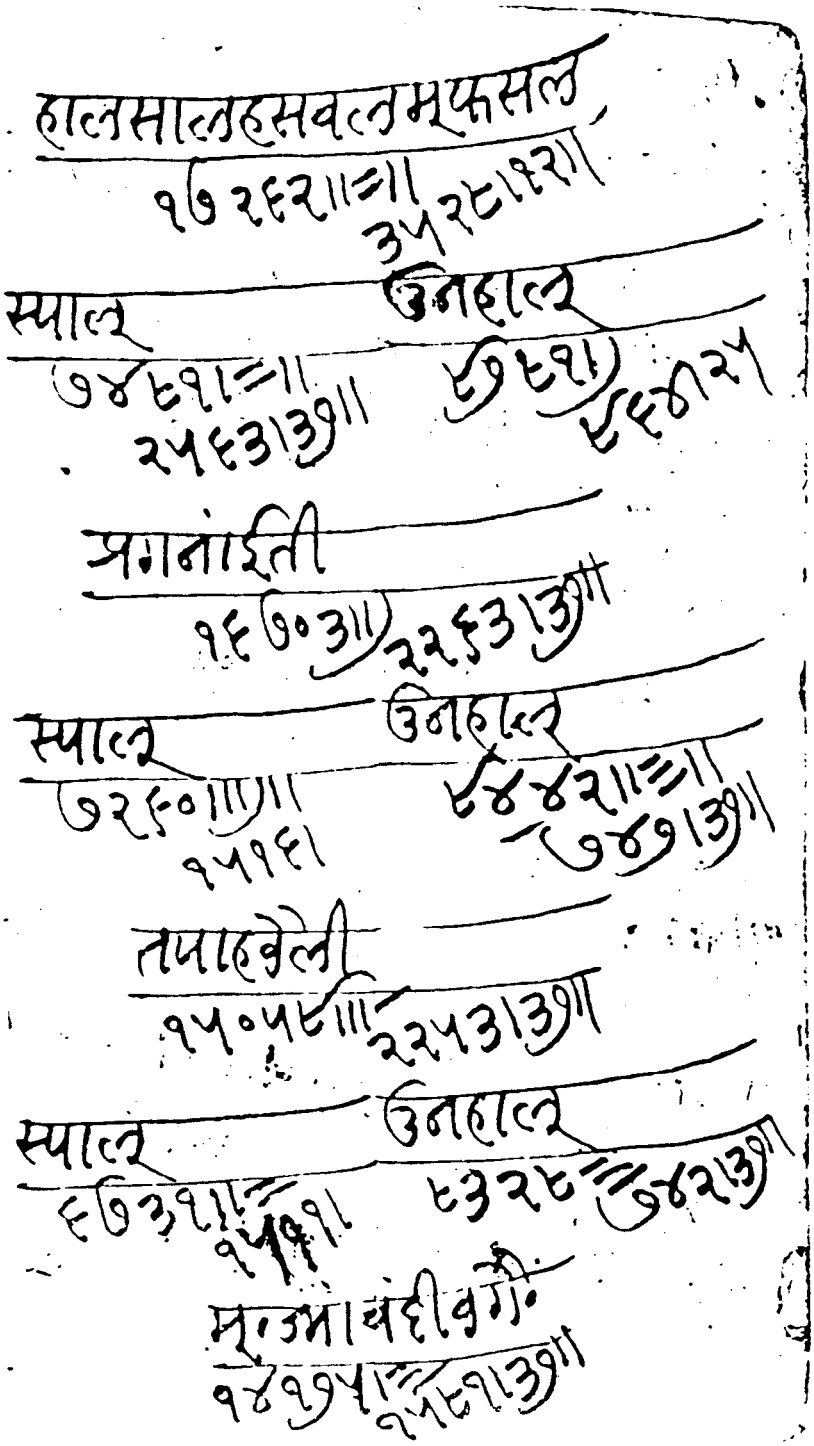
APPENDIX B
ARHSATTA DOCUMENTS

Arhsatta Mujmil, Pargana Phagi V.S. 1835/1778





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उनहाल
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म्र० ज्मावंरीवगे०

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म्र० ज्मावंली
६१६६॥ २०११॥

मालजीहात्प
५१६५॥

जवतीवगे०
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जवतीवीघा १२०॥ ४ म्र० ई०
६५४॥

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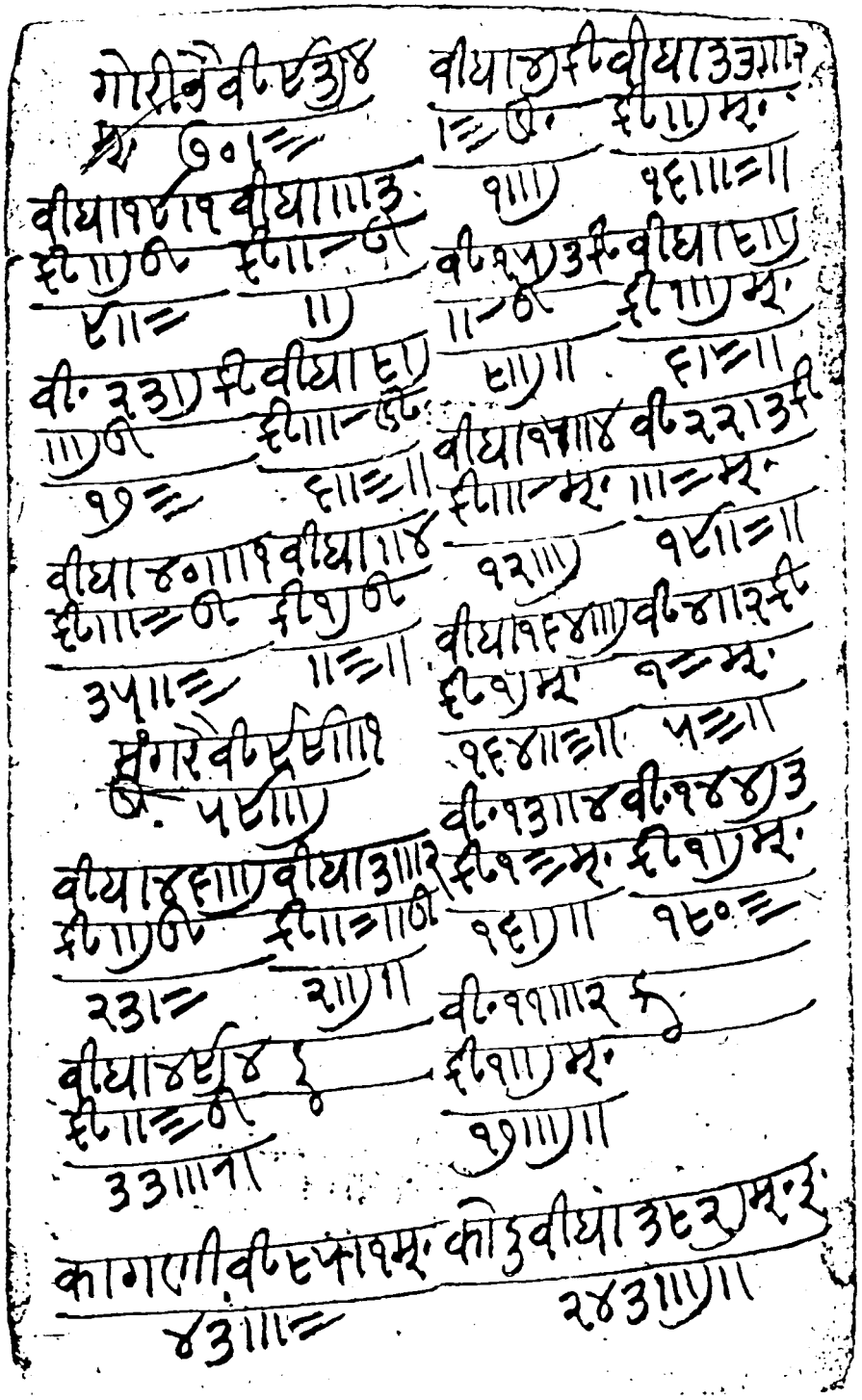

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वीघा ४०।।।१ वीघा ।।४ १२।।) १६।।=।।
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मुंगरे वी० ५६।।।१ १६४।।=। ५=।।
ई० ५६।।) वी० १३।।४ वी० १४४।३
वीघा २६।।) वीघा ३।।।२ ई०१=म० ई०१) म०
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वीघा ४५।४ ई०१।) म०
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२५ संवत १६३५ राम
जमाहल हसवलम्
फसल प्रगणाधती
त॰ह॰ मु॰ जमावदीव
गोमालजी जावतीष
गो॰जावती

कागणी
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१६।।=
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वीघा ६)१ वीघा४ई।)
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३।=।। २३।।
वी॰१ ई।=)

कोड
गोरिवेवीघा३।२
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मेंगरेवीघा३)१घा।।)
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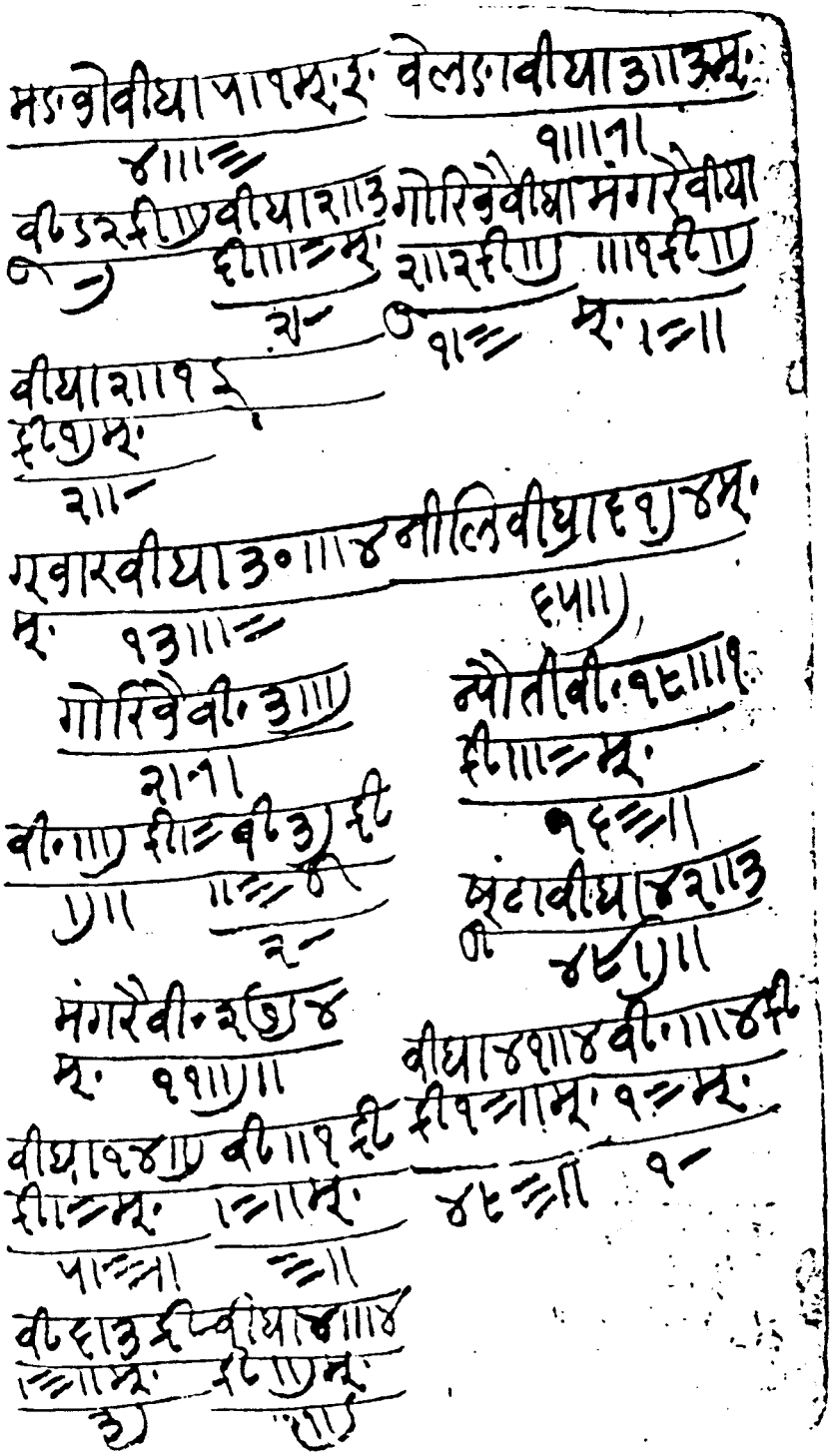
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वी० ३ ई।।=
रु० २।।=
गोरिवै वीघा ३
२।।
मंगरैवीघा ३
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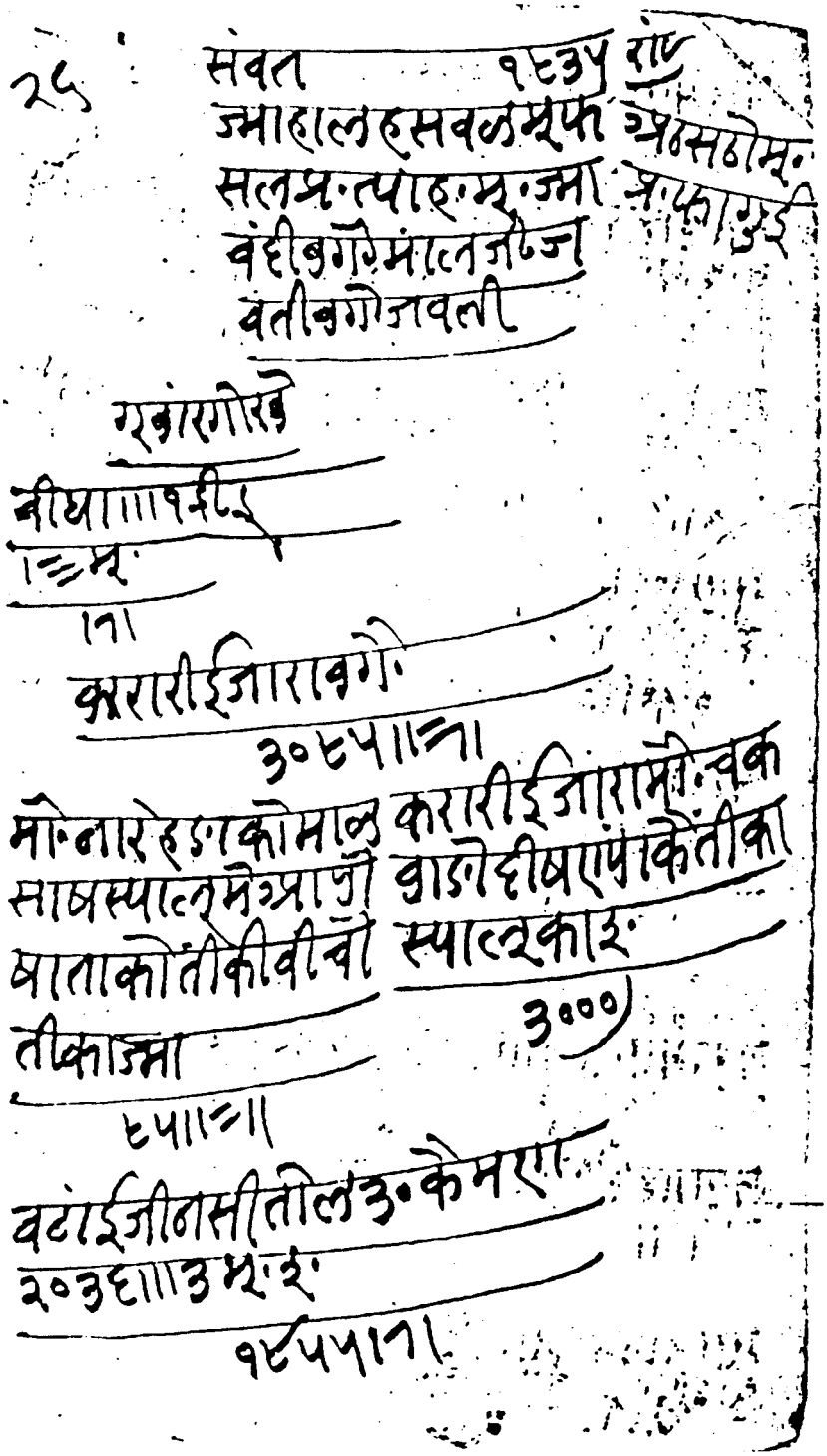

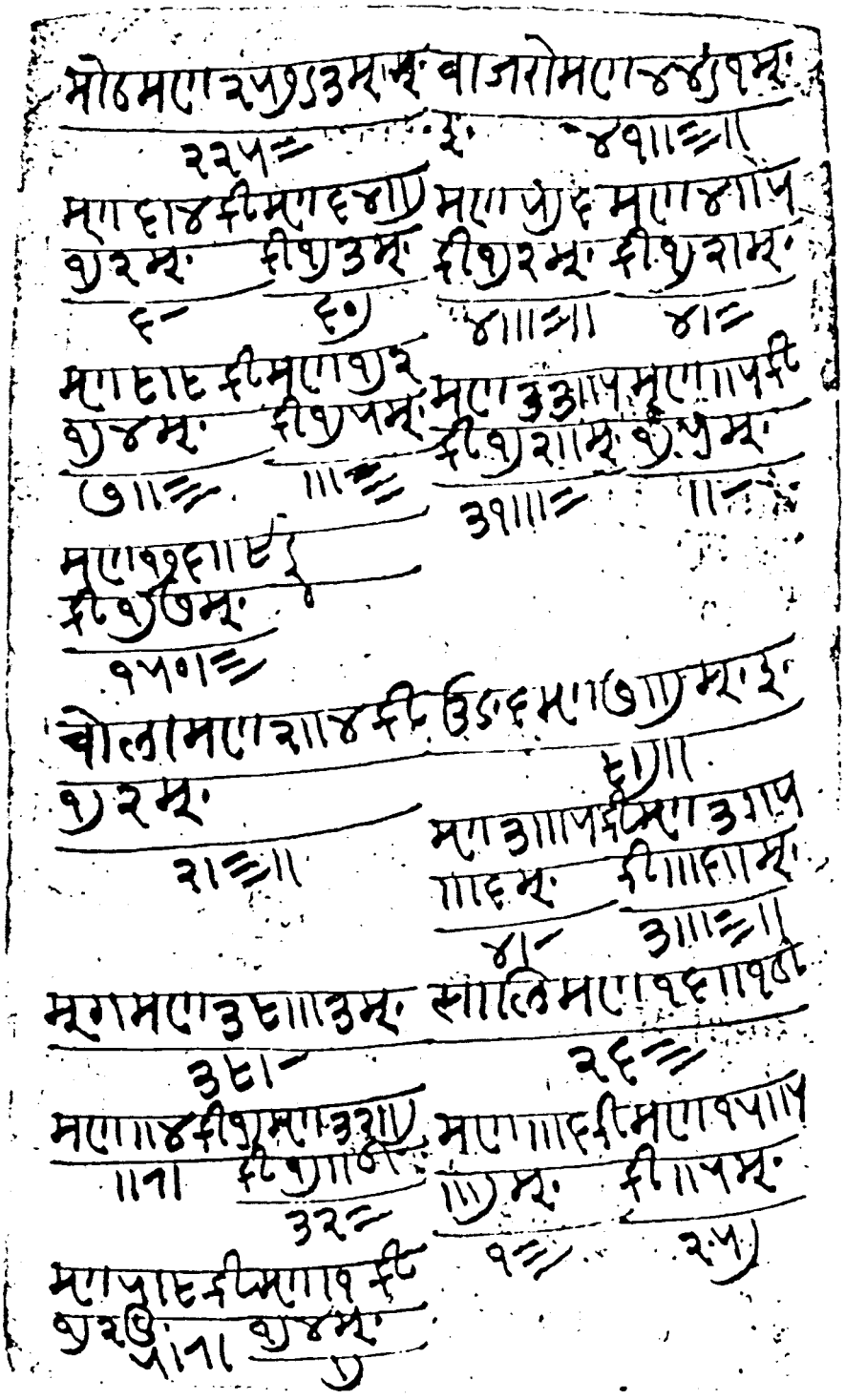

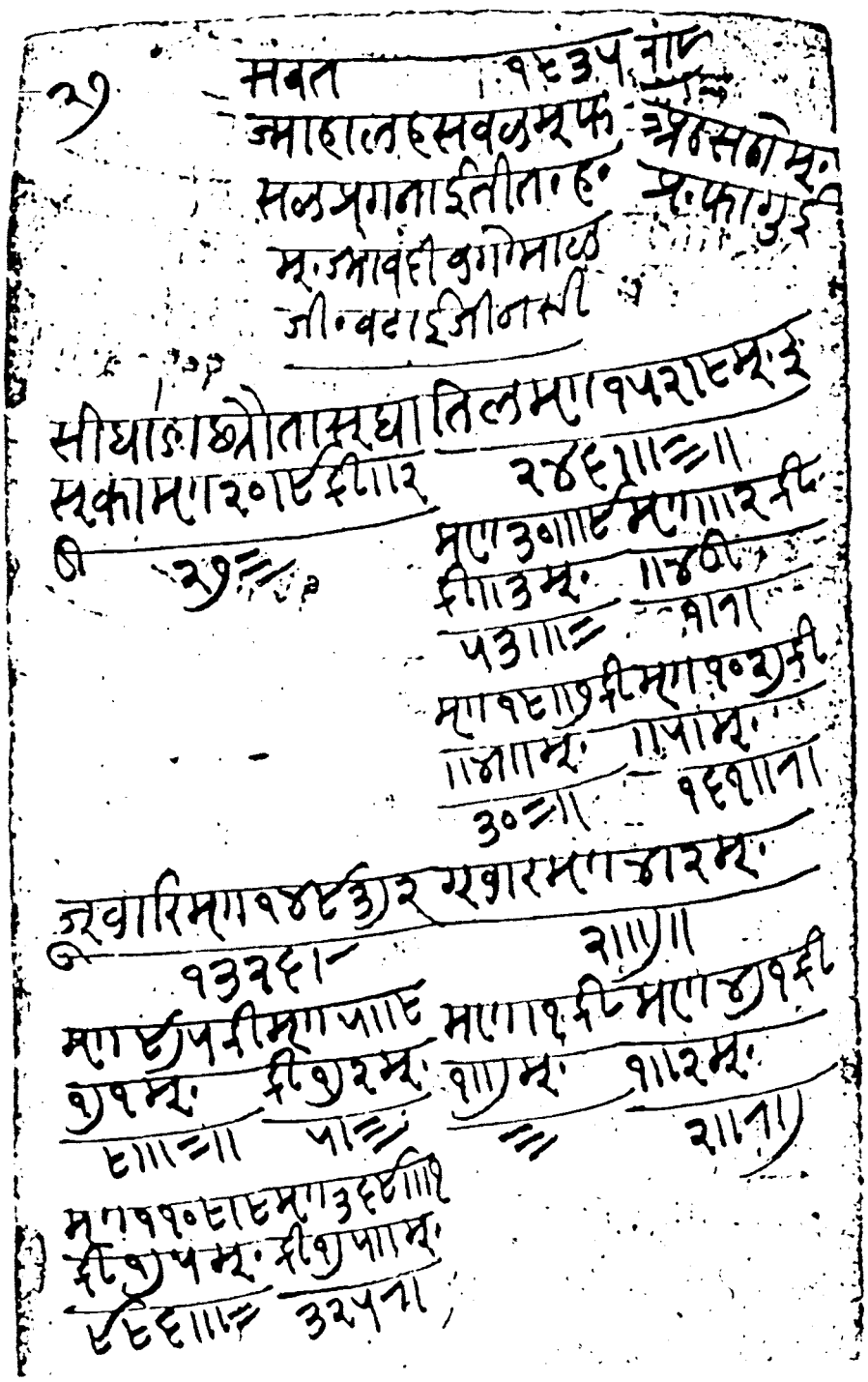

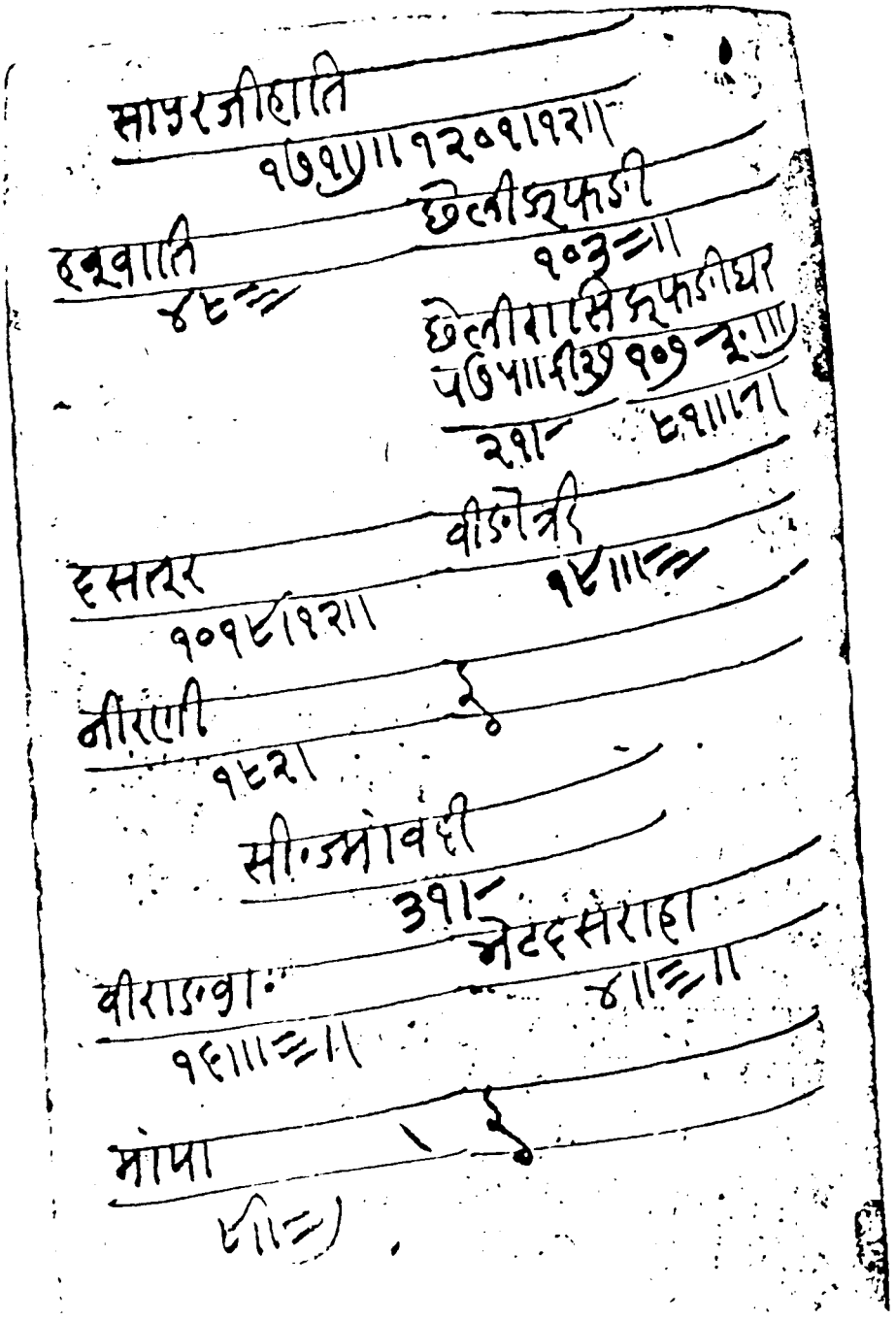
सागरजीहाति
१७१)।।१२०१।१२।।
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४८=/
छेलीझफाडी
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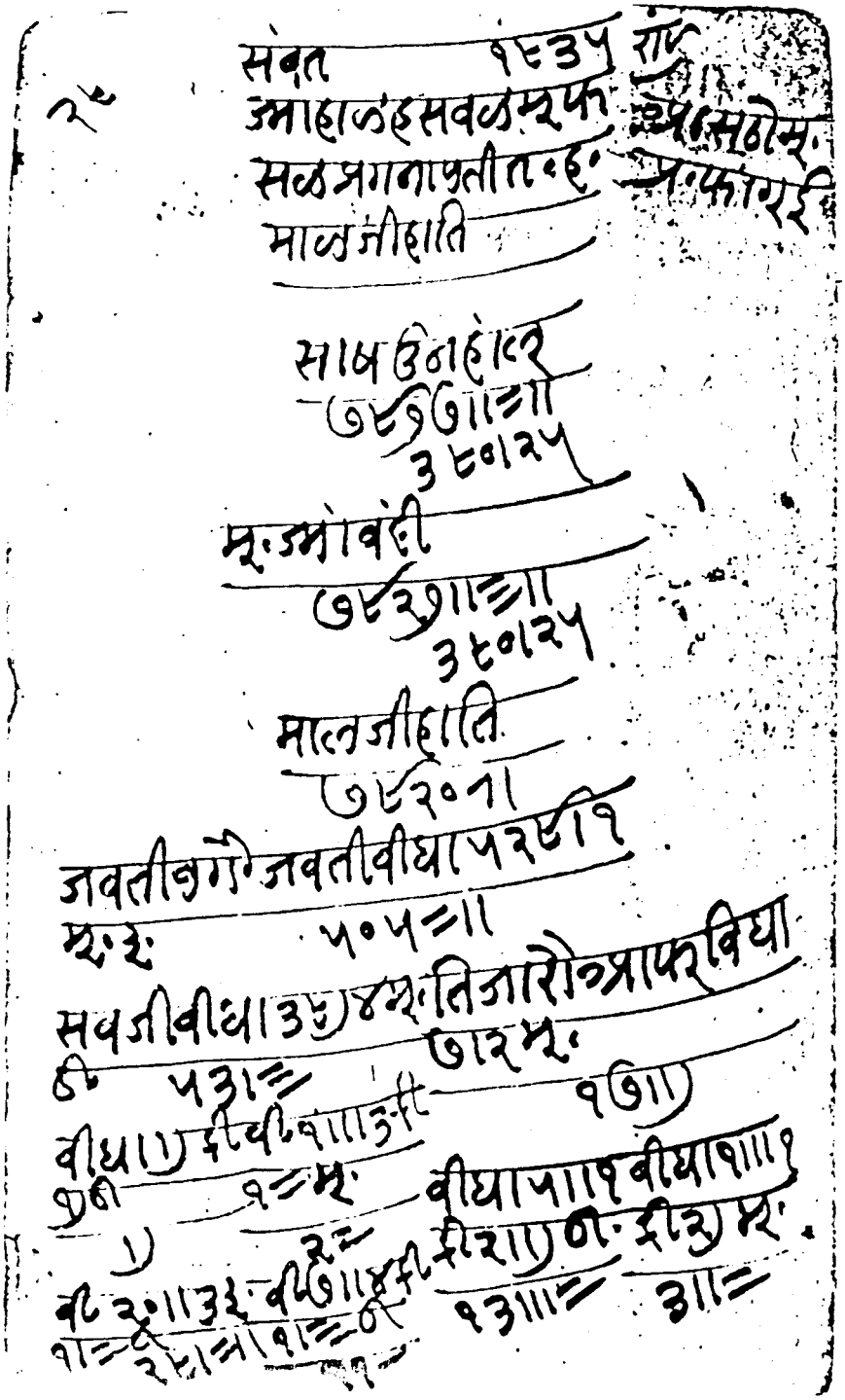
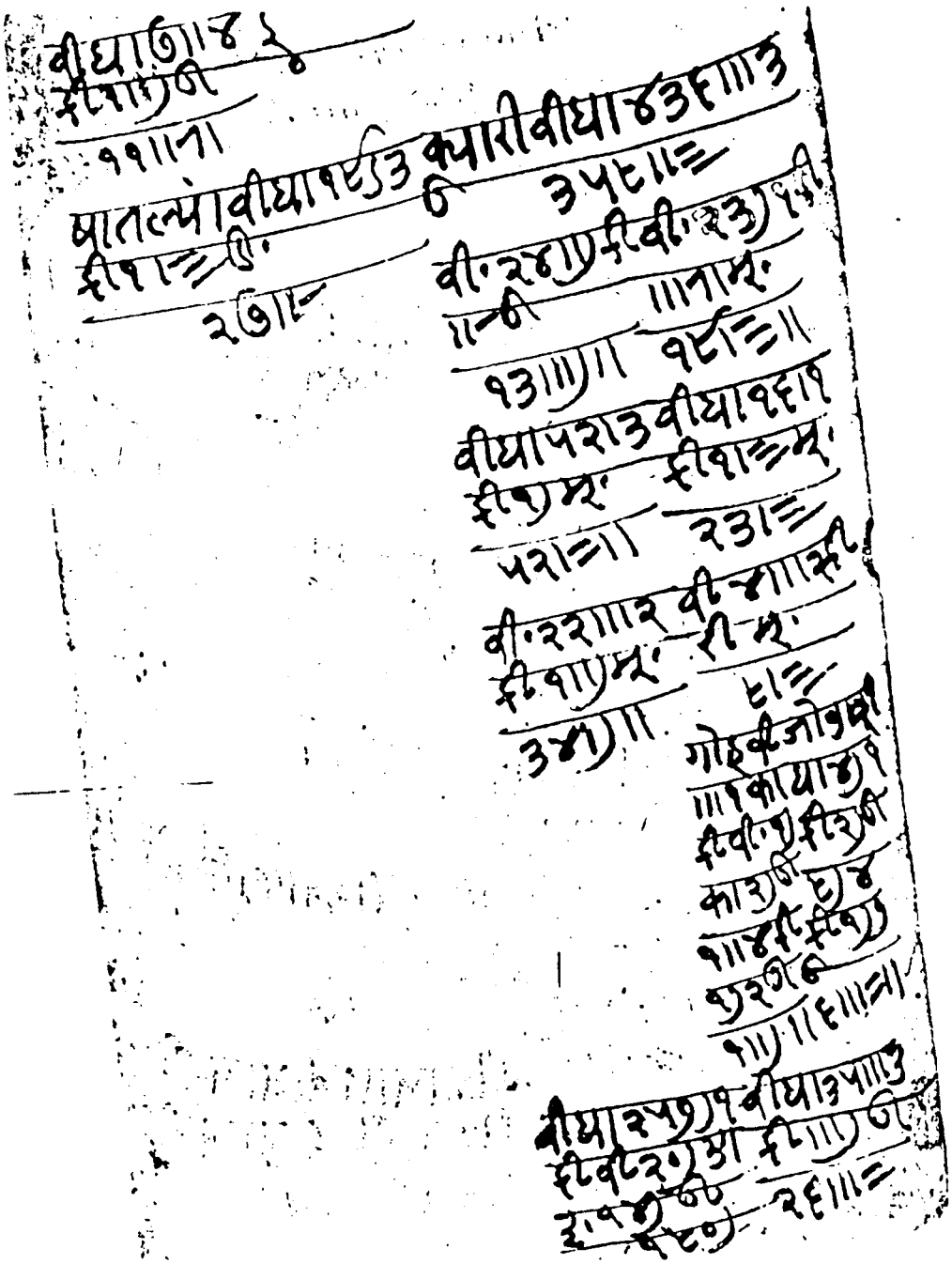
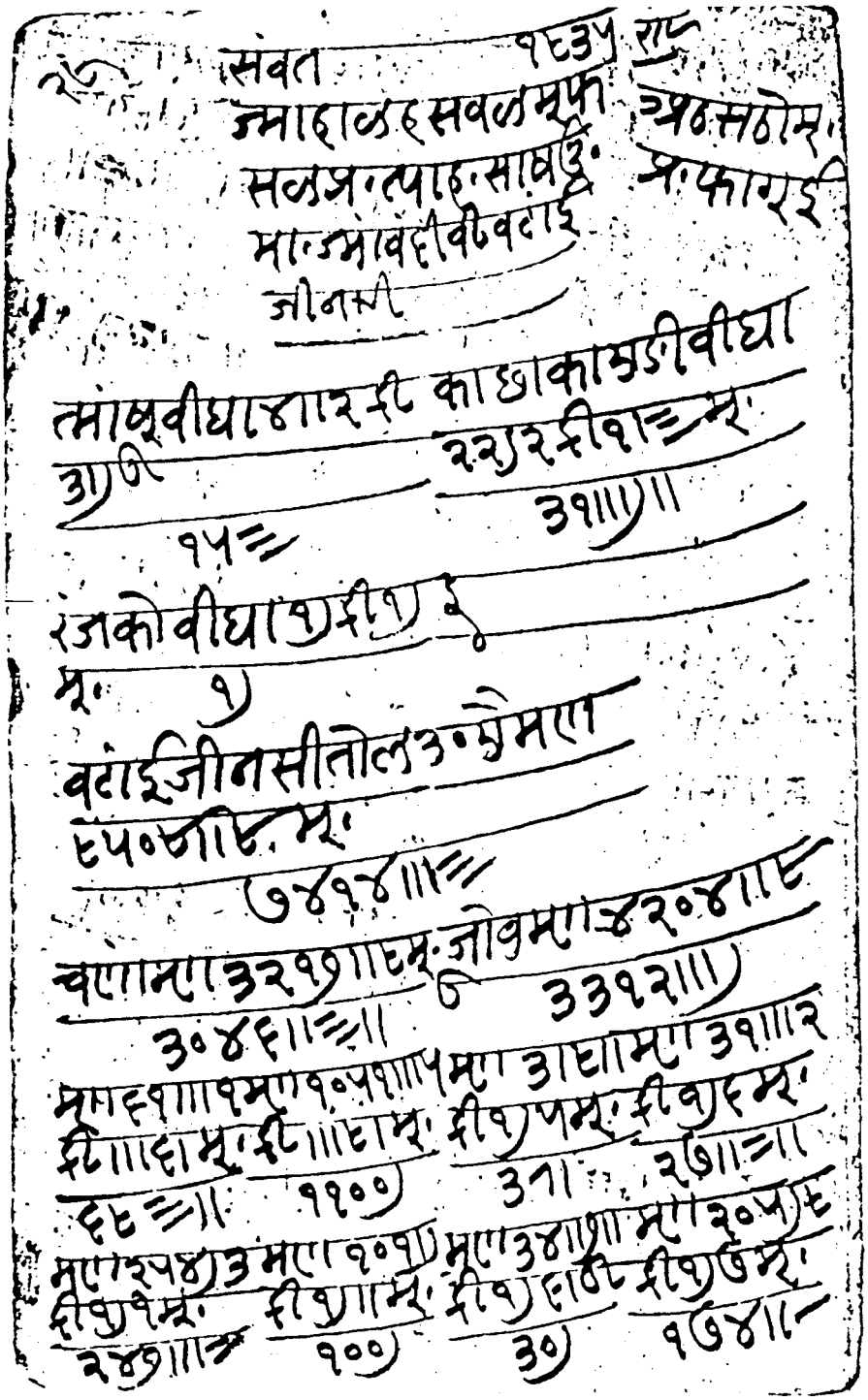
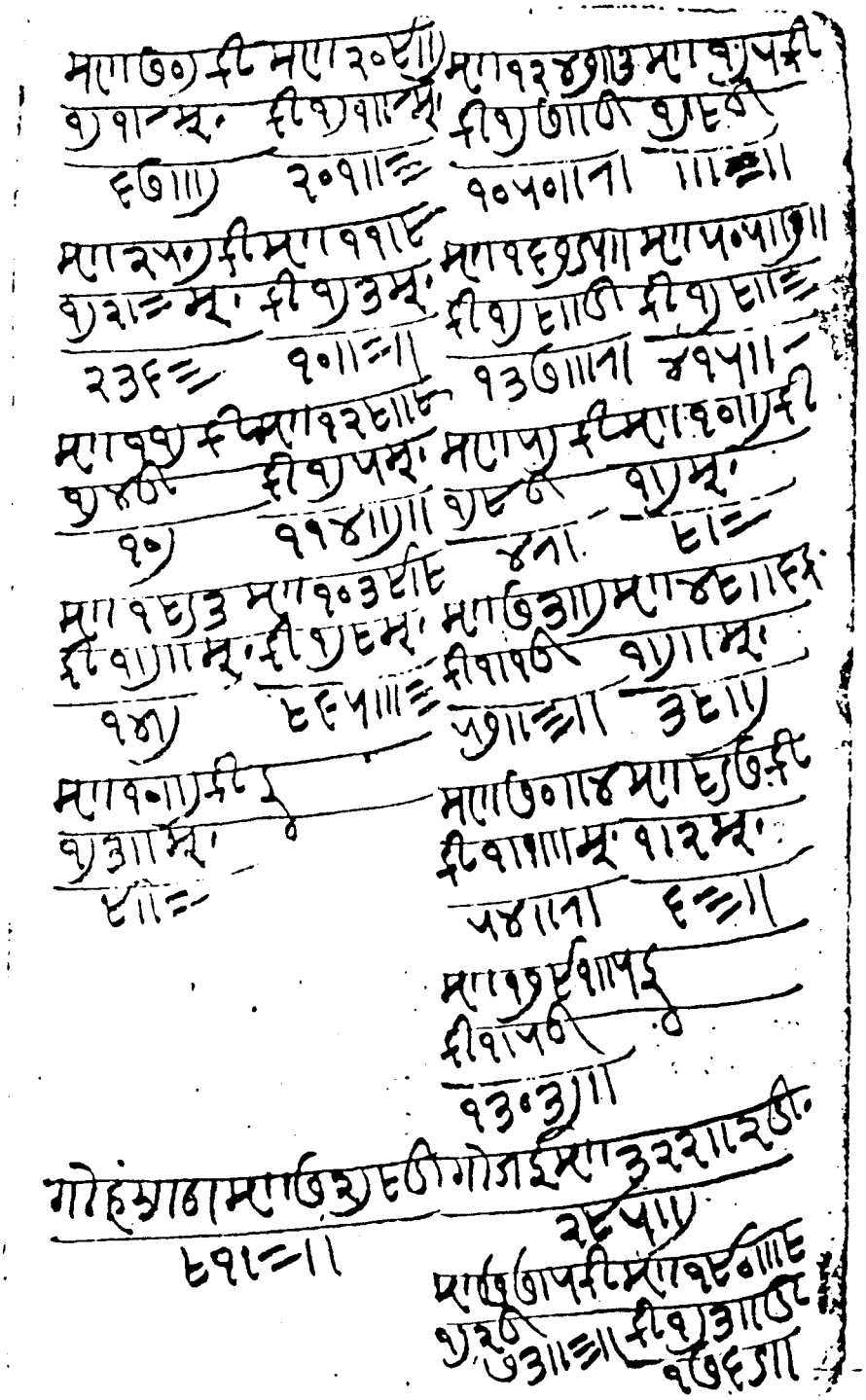
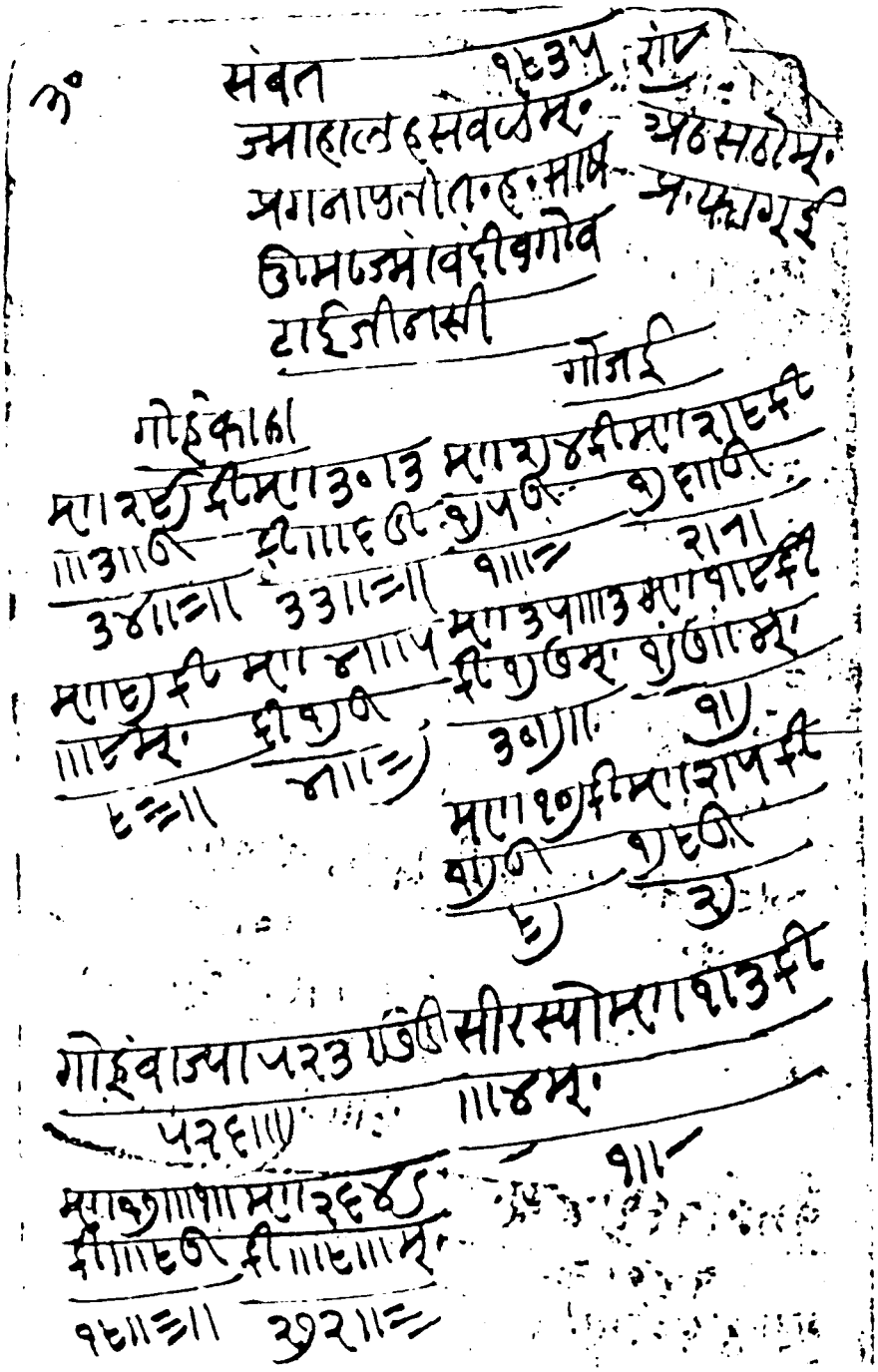
छेलीरासिझफाडीघर
पउपा।।दीउ १०७-३०।।।
२१-
८१।।।।
हसादर
१०१८।१२।।
वीजेत्री
१८।।।=/
नीरणी
१८२।
सीज्मोवडी
३१-
वीराज्वा:
१६।।।=।।
भेटदसराहा
४।।=।।
मोपा
८।।=)

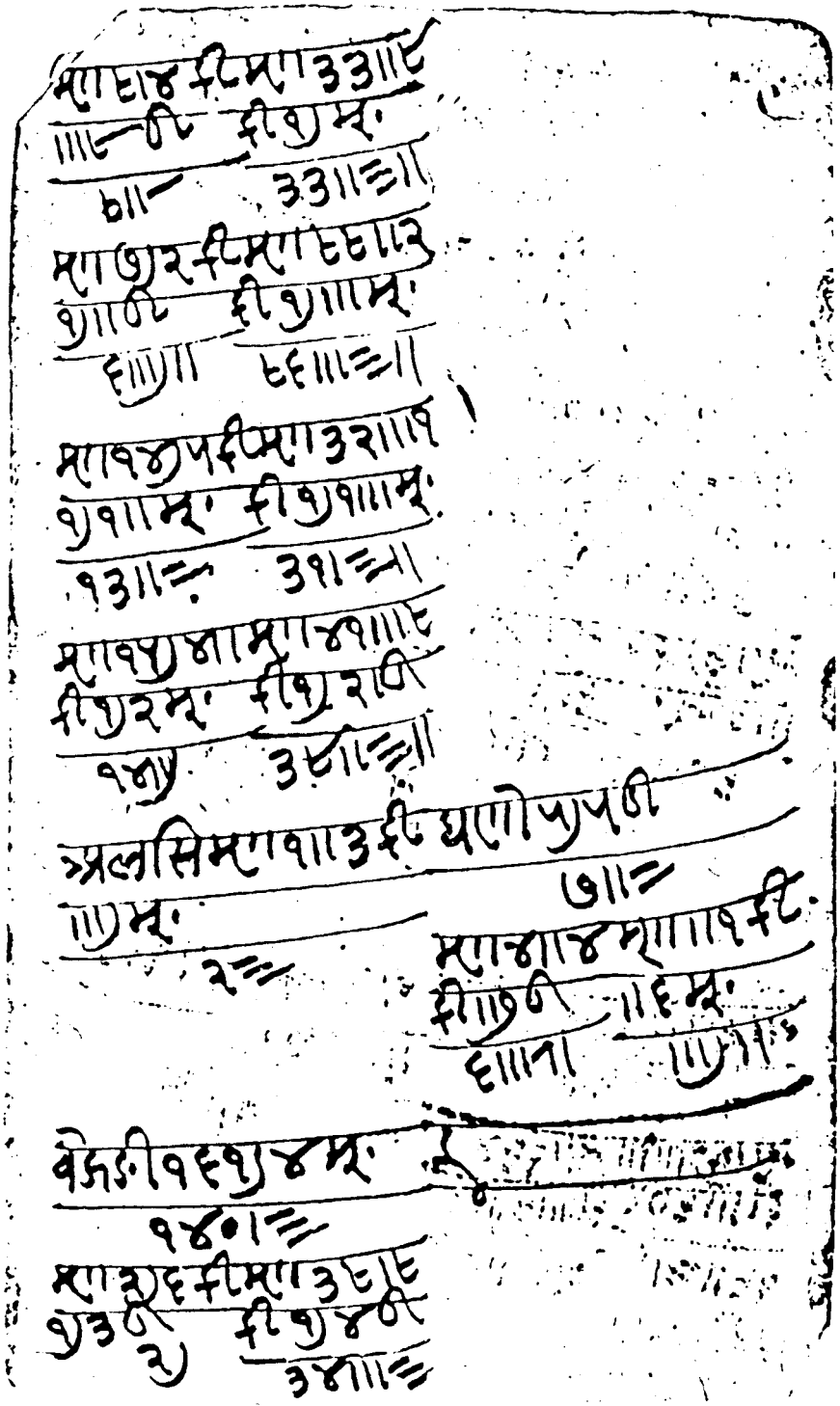


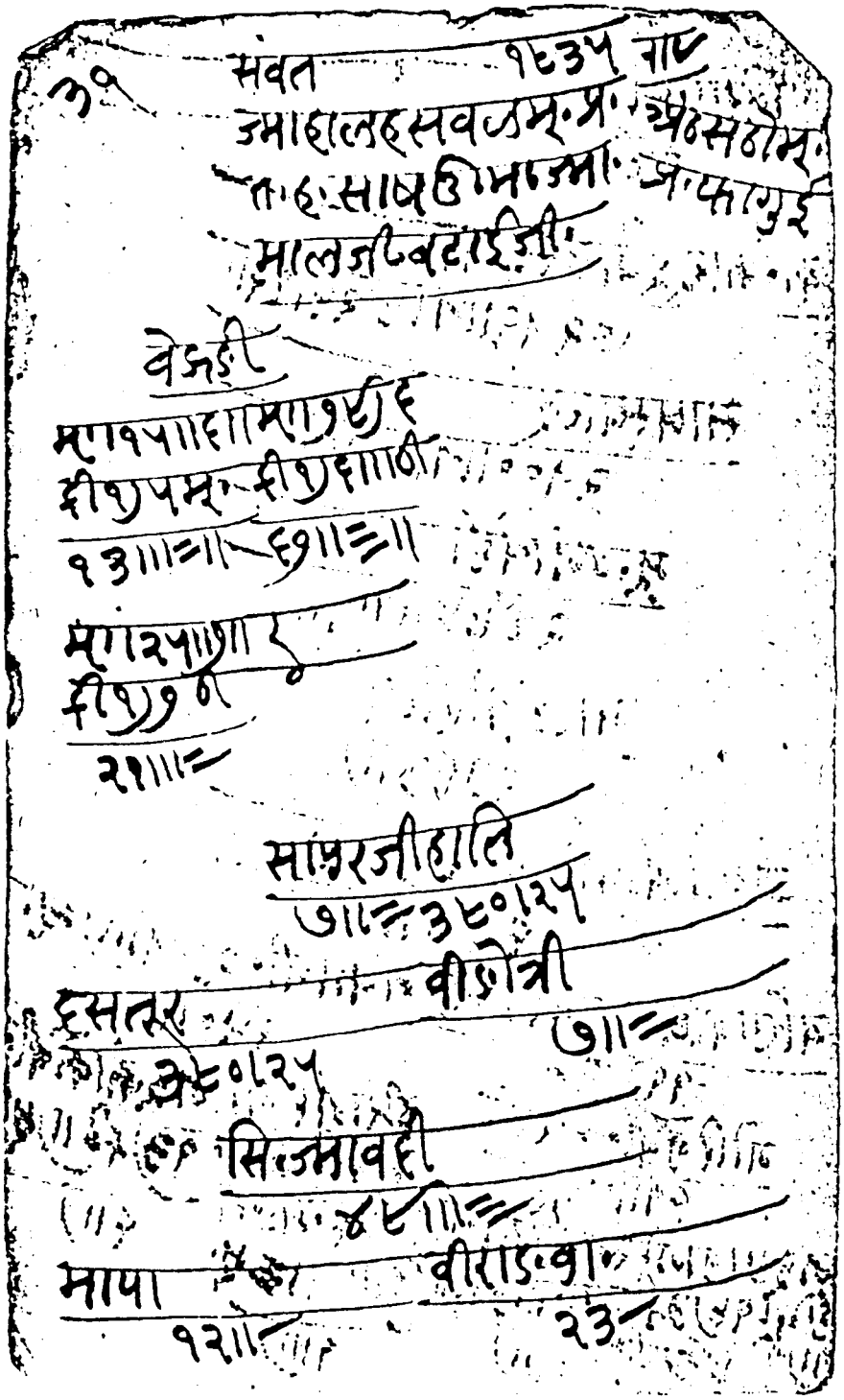












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1. *Qasba Pargana* : **Toga Rai Singh :**
   V.S. 1816/1759, V.S. 1817/1760, V.S. 1819/1762, V.S. 1820/1763, V.S. 1824/1767, V.S. 1827/1770, V.S. 1831/1774, V.S. 1832/1775, V.S. 1836/1779, V.S. 1837/1780, V.S. 1838/1781, V.S. 1839/1782.
2. *Qasba Pargana* : **Khandari :**
   V.S. 1816/1759, V.S. 1818/1761, V.S. 1819/1762, V.S. 1820/1763, V.S. 1823/1766, V.S. 1825/1768, V.S. 1830/1773, V.S. 1834/1777, V.S. 1835/1778, V.S. 1844/1787, V.S. 1845/1788.
3. *Qasba Pargana* : **Naraina :**
   V.S. 1804/1747, V.S. 1807/1750, V.S. 1808/1751, V.S. 1817/1760, V.S. 1819/1762.

4. *Qasba Pargana* : **Sanbhar :**
   V.S. 1830/1773, V.S. 1833/1776, V.S. 1835/1778.
5. *Qasba Pargana* : **Prayagpur :**
   V.S. 1801/1744, V.S. 1829/1772.
6. *Qasba Pargana* : **Sekhawati :**
   V.S. 1822/1765, V.S. 1823/1766.
7. *Qasba Pargana* : **Kama :**
   V.S. 1832/1775, V.S. 1833/1776.
8. *Qasba Pargana* : **Udai :**
   V.S. 1805/1748, V.S. 1834/1777.
9. *Qasba Pargana* : **Antela Bhabra :**
   V.S. 1799/1742, V.S. 1801/1774, V.S. 1820/1763.
10. *Qasba Pargana* : **Paota :**
    V.S. 1812/1755, V.S. 1813/1756.
11. *Qasba Pargana* : **Malpura :**
    V.S. 1827/1770.

III. ***Chitthis:***

1. *Chitthi, miti bhadva vadi* 5, V.S. 1800/1743.
2. *Chitthi, miti magh vadi* 3, V.S. 1801/1744.
3. *Chitthi, jeth sudi* 15, V.S. 1802/1745.
4. *Chitthi* from Harji to Kalyan Das, V.S. 1806/1749.
5. *Chitthi, sawan sudi* 11, V.S. 1809/1752.
6. *Chitthi*, V.S. 1813/1756.
7. *Chitthi* to the *amil pargana* Mauzabad, V.S. 1815/1758.
8. *Chitthi* to the *amil pargana* Lalsot, *sawan vadi*, 6 V.S. 1817/1760.
9. *Chitthi*, V.S. 1817/1760.

10. *Chitthi* to Shah Nainsukh, the *amil pargana* Chatsu *asoj vadi*, V.S. 1767/1710.
11. *Chitthi* to Shah Nanig Ram, the *amil pargana* Chatsu *phagun vadi* 7, V.S. 1783/1726.
12. *Chitthi* to the *amil pargana* Chatsu, *magh sudi* 2 V.S. 1784/1727.
13. *Chitthi* to the *amil pargana* Chatsu, *chaitra sudi* 15, V.S. 1785/1728.
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15. *Chitthi* to the *amil pargana* Chatsu, *sawan sudi* 2, V.S. 1808/1751.
16. *Chitthi* to the *amil pargana* Chatsu, *Kati vadi* 8, V.S. 1808/1751.
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